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# The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST  
OVERCAST.  
Barometer 30.04.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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March 13, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 59 2 p.m. 63  
Humidity 83 84

March 13, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 69 2 p.m. 73  
Humidity 95 85

7890 日一初月二

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1918.

三拜禮 號三十月三英港香

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE RAID ON PARIS.

#### A Gotha Brought Down.

London, March 12.  
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that one of the raiding Gothas was felled in flames near the Chateau Thierry. The crew were made prisoners.

#### Many Bombs Dropped.

Later.  
The alarm was given at nine o'clock in the evening and the "All clear" was given at midnight. Sixty machines crossed the French lines. The barrage was most intense throughout, but a certain number of aeroplanes reached their objectives, and dropped numerous bombs on Paris and the suburbs. Several buildings were demolished or set on fire.

#### An Aeroplane Brought Down.

London, March 12.  
A French communique states:—A German aeroplane was brought down during the night of the 11th instant to the north of Soissons by our special guns. The three occupants, two of whom were officers, were taken prisoner.

#### Four Gothas Lost.

London, March 12.  
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states:—The Germans lost three four-seated and one biplane Gothas in last night's raid. Nine squadrons participated and approached the capital from two directions. Our aeroplanes, in a counter offensive, dropped 5,800 kilograms of bombs on the aerodromes from which the raiders departed.

#### The German Version.

London, March 12.  
A German official wireless message states:—Last night we copiously and successfully bombed Paris in retaliation for enemy attacks on October 9 on Stuttgart, Esslingen, Intertuerkheim and Mainz.

## THE EASTERN MENACE.

### Chinese Warning to Bolsheviks.

London, March 12.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Peking, a message from Harbin says that the Cossack leader, Semenov, has been obliged to retire and has taken up a position near the Manchuria station.

The Chinese Commander has warned the Bolsheviks that the invasion of Chinese territory will be regarded as an act of war, declaring that Semenov's force represents the Russian Provisional Government, which is recognised.

The Cossacks have arrested the Bolshevik leaders at Blagoveshchensk, where they have disarmed the Bolshevik forces.

#### A Bolshevik Reply.

London, March 12.  
Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai says that the Bolshevik leaders at Irkutsk have telegraphed to the Chinese authorities in Manchuria that they have no unfriendly intention towards China. The Chinese have replied, refusing to consider Semenov a rebel.

#### Ultimatum to Vladivostok Authorities.

London, March 12.  
The Daily Mail correspondent at Petrograd states that the Allied Consuls at Vladivostok have issued an ultimatum to the local authorities demanding the reconstruction of the Government existing before the Bolsheviks and the protection of their nationals.

## CHINESE UNREST.

London, March 11.  
Reuter's correspondent at Peking states that Tcheng Tso-ling, the Military Governor of Mukden, is defying the Government's orders to send troops into Chihli, ostensibly en route to the South, to fight the rebels, but the arrival of several thousands of troops at Langfang, apparently en route to Peking, is causing anxiety in the capital. Bandits have robbed and captured near Yehsien, in Honan, two American engineers carrying a large sum of money for the payment of surveyors on the proposed railway.

## A NEW GERMAN PEACE OFFENSIVE.

London, March 12.  
A telegram from Bern says that the Wilhelmstrasse has ordered German newspapers to concentrate on a new peace offensive based on the idea of balancing the gains in the East against the status quo in the West.

## GOOD NEWS FOR LOWER DECK.

London, March 12.  
The Admiralty announces the promotion of fifty Warrant Officers to Lieutenants. This is the biggest concession to the Lower Deck since the beginning of the war.

## THE WESTERN FRONT.

Lisbon, March 12.  
A French communique states:—There were fairly lively bombardments at night-time on the right bank of the Meuse in the region of Reillon, Ancervillier and Louvain.

## BRITISH REPRISALS.

London, March 12.  
Failing a satisfactory reply from Germany to-day to the protest regarding the imprisonment of Lieutenants Woolley and Scholtz, two German Flying Corps Ober-Lieutenants of high family, selected by the War Prisoners Department, will be imprisoned to-morrow.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE RUSSIAN OUTLOOK.

#### American Sympathy and Hope.

London, March 12.  
A message from Washington says that President Wilson has telegraphed to the American Consul at Moscow as follows:—May I not take advantage of the meeting of the Congress of Soviets to express the sincere sympathy which the people of the United States feel for the Russian people at this moment when German power has been thrust in to interrupt and turn back the whole struggle for freedom and substitute the wishes of Germany for the purpose of the people of Russia? Although the Government of the United States is, unhappily, not now in a position to render direct and effective aid, it would wish to render it. I beg to assure the people of Russia, through the Congress, that it will avail itself of every opportunity to secure for Russia once more complete sovereignty and independence in her own affairs and a full restoration to her great role in the life of Europe and the modern world. The whole heart of the people of the United States is with the people of Russia in the attempt to free themselves forever from an autocratic Government and become the master of their own life.

#### An Opportunity for the Entente.

London, March 12.  
Dr. E. J. Dillon, writing to the Daily Telegraph, gives the gist of numerous letters received by representative men in Russia declaring that the Germans have already secured the support of important financial and social interests in Russia, and their schemes of arrangement actually reached to restore the Monarchy. Dr. Dillon's correspondents believe that the schemes can be thwarted because other influential active elements will be overjoyed if the Entente restore order. The former prejudice and suspicion at the Japanese intervention has disappeared during the last few weeks. The Japanese could reckon on the co-operation of numerous political and military elements if they entered as rescuers. There are six thousand refugee officers in Vladivostok alone. The Polish Army is the most effective military organisation in the country and many present supporters of the Bolsheviks would change sides immediately if the fear of shooting and imprisonment were removed.

#### Red Guards' Terrorism.

London, March 12.  
Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says that the crimes of the Red Guards are daily increasing. The Red Guards choose their victims among the intellectual classes, assassinating principally clergy of democratic sympathies, and landlords. All the agricultural councillors except one, have been killed.

#### German Canal Scheme.

London, March 12.  
The Copenhagen Politiken states that the Russo-German Commercial Treaty will include a plan for the construction of a great canal from the Baltic to the Black Sea, which German financiers are willing to finance.

#### German Representative to Ukraine.

London, March 12.  
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that Von Mumm, formerly German Minister at Peking, has gone to Kiev as temporary diplomatic representative to Ukraine.

#### Opposition to Bolsheviks.

London, March 12.  
A telegram from Petrograd states that anarchists are in possession of Moscow and are determined to fight the Petrograd Bolsheviks if the latter succeed in reaching the city. The Bolshevik leaders are closely watched in Petrograd with a view to preventing them from leaving.

#### British Postal Services Suspended.

London, March 12.  
According to the Press Bureau, the Post Office announces the suspension of the mail and money order services to Rumania and Russia, except Finland.

## THE RAID ON NAPLES.

London, March 12.  
Reuter's correspondent at Naples states that sixteen were killed and forty injured in the raid on Naples yesterday.

## LONDON AIR RAID CASUALTIES.

London, March 12.  
In the air raid on London on March 7, the killed numbered nine men, eight women and three children, while there were forty-five injured. It is feared that one body has not been recovered.

## EMPLOYMENTS FOR EX-OFFICERS.

London, March 12.  
A scheme is afoot, under most influential auspices, to provide ex-Army and ex-Navy officers with suitable employment at home and abroad. The support of the biggest United Kingdom and Dominion employers is being enlisted.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### PROGRESS IN PALESTINE.

London, March 11.  
An official message from Palestine states:—Our northward advance astride the Jerusalem-Nablus road has continued through most precipitous and difficult employing numerous concealed machine guns. We progressed three thousand yards on a twelve miles front, securing the high ridges overlooking the north bank of the Wadi Eljib and repulsing three counter-attacks. We consolidated the new line northward of Wadi Anja. Our aeroplanes bombed and machine-gunned enemy troops and transport on the Nablus road. The operations continue.

## EARLIER TELEGRAM.

### NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AS MINISTERS.

London, March 11.  
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Chamberlain, the Premier disagreed with the contention that owners and managers of newspapers should not hold Ministerial offices. Lord Northcliffe held no Ministerial office, while Lord Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook gave up all direction of their papers as soon as they were appointed Ministers. They were both exceptionally able men. Lord Rothermere had already reorganised an important department of the War Office and his administration thereof was an unqualified success. Lord Beaverbrook organised the Canadian propaganda most successfully. The Premier emphasised the importance of propaganda, which the enemy used with deadly effect in Russia and Italy. Lord Northcliffe had made a special study of conditions in enemy countries. No man better qualified to direct the propaganda in enemy countries could be found in the British Empire. The Government was grateful to him for taking the post. The propaganda in all other Allied countries and Germany was conducted almost exclusively by experienced newspaper men, and despite inevitable prejudices, which the Government apprehended might be excited, they concluded they must follow that example as the only means of securing effective presentation of the Allied cause. His one object in this as in all other Government appointments was to secure the men best qualified to do the work efficiently. (Cheers). He reiterated that he was in no wise responsible for the attacks on Admirals and Generals. It had been suggested by the hon. member that his staff inspired such attacks and he thoroughly investigated the matter and unhesitatingly declared that the imputation was utterly unfounded and unjust.

Mr. Chamberlain said the principles laid down by Mr. Lloyd George were satisfactory, but there had been too much coincidence between the newspaper attacks on Government servants and the removals of the latter. He regretted that the Premier had not made a clean cut and swept away forever the atmosphere of suspicion and intrigue.

Mr. Asquith deplored the organised press campaigns in war time against soldiers and sailors, the first of which was against Lord Kitchener, which he, Mr. Asquith, felt most keenly. Consequently he advised the King to bestow the Order of the Garter upon Lord Kitchener at the earliest opportunity, which His Majesty did. It was of the utmost importance that the Government should be free from suspicion of direct association with the operations of the press. Therefore he advocated that the Propaganda Department be absolutely water-tight, without any influence on the policy of the Government.

Mr. Lloyd George, winding up the debate, accepted the fundamental principles laid down by Mr. Asquith and said that after his explanation this afternoon there had been no real challenge of the action of the Government. He concluded by paying a tribute to Lord Northcliffe from the standpoint of news organisation as a man of genius and one of the greatest news organisers of the world.

## GERMAN ATTACK IN THE WEST.

London, March 11.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We repulsed three raids following a heavy bombardment in the neighbourhood of Arras. The enemy attempted a large raid this morning, his infantry attacking on a thousand yards front north westward of Paschendaele, but was everywhere repulsed with heavy losses. A hostile party entered a post southwards of Houthulst Forest; but we immediately re-captured it.

Field Marshal Haig reports: Haze interfered with air work on Sunday. Nevertheless four hundred bombs were dropped on Monin, Roulers, Ledeghem, Cambrai and Solesmes railway stations and other targets. We destroyed three balloons and brought down six aeroplanes. We drove down seven. Four of ours are missing.

## JAPAN AND SIBERIA.

London, March 11.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that the Government had no information as to Japanese forces having arrived in Siberia. He could not say when he would be able to give information regarding the proposed Japanese intervention.

## BRITISH THREAT EFFECTIVE.

London, March 12.  
The Press Bureau announces that the War Prisoners Department was informed to-day that the aviators Scholtz and Woolley, imprisoned for dropping pamphlets, would be released and returned to their camps. The month's notice of intended reprisals would have expired to-morrow.

## AUSTRIAN DEMAND REGARDING POLAND.

Zurich, March 11.  
Count Andrássy writes in a Budapest paper: Poland must be taken from Russia and brought under the Hapsburgs, otherwise Polish agitations will disturb the peace of Austro-Hungary and spread chaos in Russia.

The "Neue Zürcher Zeitung" states that owing to the ferment against the Ukraine peace terms among the Polish legationaries at the front they have been disarmed and interned in Austria-Hungary.

Amsterdam, March 11.  
A Berlin telegram announces that M. Tchichérin has already ordered the return of the persons deported from Livonia.

## THE MESOPOTAMIAN ADVANCE.

London, March 11.  
An official message from Mesopotamia states: The 11th garrison continued its retirement and occupies Khanbagdad, twenty-two miles above Hit. Our aircraft attacked the retreating Turks and inflicted heavy casualties.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, March 12.  
The silver market is steady.

### "THE PEACE OF THE FAR EAST."

#### Japan's Duties in Siberia.

There can be no manner of doubt, says the Tokyo Asahi, that the conclusion of peace between Russia and the Central Powers will quickly be followed by the liberation of the prisoners of war detained in Russia, and in consequence the question is naturally being asked how many prisoners of war there are in Russia at the present time, and what will be the effect of the military and other actions taken by this hostile element on the already serious situation in Siberia and other Eastern regions. The Tokyo journal is not in a position to make any definite statement as to the number of the prisoners of war in Russia, but it thinks that it will not be wide of the mark to estimate it at over 1,000,000. It also ventures to think that some 500,000 or 600,000 out of the total number are scattered over Siberia, most of them in the districts west of Irkutsk. As regards the prisoners of war detained in East Siberia, that is, east of Irkutsk, the Tokyo journal believes that they do not exceed 100,000 in all. Russia to-day is in a completely debilitated state and is entirely at the mercy of Germany, who will therefore find it easy to launch her aggressive designs against the East if she has any such intention. In our Tokyo contemporary's opinion, it is very doubtful if Germany, who has her hands full in dealing with the European Allies, can ever afford to devote part of her energy to Eastern matters, but at all events the Asahi thinks that the prisoners of war in Russia particularly in Siberia, must be reckoned with, as having a direct bearing on the welfare of Siberia. Though not provided with a sufficient supply of arms, these prisoners of war are men of good physique, and after a long period of forced inaction are ripe for anything. Besides taking military action, they may proceed to take over the control of communications or to gain an economic foothold. With every facility afforded by the Russians now as a friendly neighbour, the Germans will find it quite easy to start some enterprise on an extensive scale in Siberia to the detriment of the Allied interests. When such a situation is created in Siberia those regions can no longer be regarded as Russian territory but must be taken as German territory, to all intents and purposes, and as such Japan must take appropriate steps to cope with the situation in view of her duty of safeguarding the peace of the Far East.

## DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

### Interesting Masonic Event.

An event which constitutes a landmark in the history of Freemasonry occurred at Basra recently when the District Grand Master, Bombay, Rt. Worshipful Bro. W. A. Haig-Brown, consecrated with the appropriate ritual the first Masonic Lodge in Mesopotamia, installing General Sir George MacManus as first Master.







## GENERAL NEWS.

Late Mr. Raymond Asquith. Sir William Collins, M.P., unveiled a portrait of the late Lieutenant Raymond Asquith at the Liberal Club, Derby, recently and paid a fine tribute to one who, but for his untimely death on the battlefield, would now have been occupying Sir William's seat in Parliament. A telegram was read from Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., regretting his inability to attend "to do honour to the memory of one mourned not only by Derby but by the whole country."

**Irish Postal Warning.** Warning has been again given that any postal packet addressed to Ireland which is observed to contain, or is suspected to contain, arms or ammunition will be stopped. If there is any explosive, dangerous, or noxious substance in any packet, or any sharp instrument not properly protected, or any article likely to injure either other postal packets or Post Office servants, the sender will, apart from any penalties which he may incur under the Defence of the Realm Act, subject himself to prosecution under the Post Office Acts.

**The Voice Photographed.** In the last of his Christmas lectures at the Royal Institution Prof. J. A. Fleming explained that by an invention of his own the vibration of the human voice upon the diaphragm of a telephone receiver or on a phonograph record could be reproduced and shown on the lantern screen. An apparatus connected with the motor of a gramophone could cause the voice to make rays of light—in fact to photograph the waves of the human voice. To illustrate this he placed a record of "God Save the King" on his gramophone, and the resulting voice circle pursued its grotesquely irregular course on the screen amid the loud laughter of the audience.

**Territorials' Claim.** The City of London Territorial Force Association at its meeting at the Mansion House recently decided to ask Lord Derby to receive a deputation urging that as the 1914 decoration was to go not only to the 100,000 men who took part in the retreat from Mons and the battles of Ypres and the Marne, but to all troops, some 360,000 who served in France between certain dates, it should be awarded also to Territorials who were mobilised and sent overseas. It was stated that considerable resentment and disappointment existed amongst Territorials at the arbitrary rule of the War Office which excluded many from participating in the decoration.

**Traffic in Army Badges.** William Holt, 23; Peter Fasco, 22; William Barnett, 20; Robert Lewis, 17; John Turner, 16; Robert Deftand, 16; Morris Gerelt, 16; Hyman Cohen, 16; and Nathan Mercado, 16, were charged at the Thames Police Court recently with being concerned together in stealing and receiving from some person unknown 125 Army discharge badges, 11 leather belts, 2 razor straps, 3 leather pocket cases, 3 pairs rubber heels, and one dozen razors. The accused it was stated, were arrested in a common lodging house. On being searched Gerelt was found to have 50 Army discharge badges in his possession. Barnett, 22, and Deftand, 16, questioned as to where they obtained the badges Deftand said, "It's your business to find out where we got them." A remand was ordered.

**Wine Importer Exempted.** The House of Commons Tribunal recently reversing the local decision granted exemption until May, with leave to apply again, to Mr. Outhbert Barroynne, 42, managing director of Messrs. B. R. Barroynne and Co., the Australian wine importers, who had been passed B.L. Connell said the firm imported more than half of the wine which come from Australia. Sir D. Maclean, I hope they are not using much tonnage for bringing wine from Australia. Connell The Australian Government have allocated a portion of nonpriority shipment to Australian wines. A letter from the High Commissioner of Australia stated that it would be serious to the industry if it were deprived of Mr. Barroynne's knowledge and experience, and Sir Donald said this support had influenced their decision.

## NOTICES.



**VICTOR**  
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

64591 Bird of the Wilderness, The	Gluck
64388 But Lately in Dances I Embayed Her	Aida
17772a Porosetta-Tarantella	Vossella's Band
b La Geisha-Pantasia	Do
74477 Face to Face (Johnson)	Williams
64174 I'm Falling in Love with Some One	McComack
182874 What a Friend We have in Jesus	Mr & Mrs Wheeler
b That Sweet Story of Old	Baker
87271 Pourquoi?	Caruso
64542 Songs without Words (Violin)	Kreiser
64310 I Hear a Tarnish at Eve	McComack
74179 Meltingtinger-Frise Song	McComack

## Save Your Eyes

Investigation has proved that nine out of every ten people really need glasses.

## N. LAZARUS

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN  
28, Queen's Road Central.

## GENERAL NEWS.

**Shanghai Man's Bravery.** Sub-Lieut. J. M. X. Chollet, of the Regiment du Genie, son of M. Chollet, of Shanghai, has been honoured by two citations in French army orders. On November 21 last, he took a brilliant part in the attack by waves of assault on some German positions, and afterwards worked heroically in organising the conquered positions under a most violent bombardment.

**Engaged on the Spot.** At the Old Bailey recently Vincent Francis Roberts, 21, soldier, was sentenced to 18 months' hard labour for bigamy. It was stated that prisoner, a member of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force, was married in New Zealand. One day in Westminster he accidentally knocked a bag out of the hand of Miss Frances G. Bennett, a clerk living at Brixton. He introduced himself, and, after saying that he had been wounded in Gallipoli, suggested an engagement and marriage. The girl said, "This is sudden, is it not?" but gave her consent, and they were married at St. Jude's Brixton, a few days later.

**Nature's Case Dealings.** "Nature is a kind of shop where you can buy what you like in light and heat, but you have to pay cash down on the counter in giving some equivalent in some other form," said Prof. J. A. Fleming recently at the Royal Institution, in one of his lectures for young people on "Our Useful Servants, Magnetism and Electricity." Magnetising a magnet by an electric current, the professor explained his meaning by taking a large ordinary pair of scissors, which the magnet held in a horizontal position whilst the current was passing, but which clattered on to the table when the current was switched off. The lecturer also dealt with the peculiarities of the dynamo. It was, he pointed out, the outcome of the discoveries of Faraday made in the institution where he was lecturing.

## THREE TIMES BLOWN UP.

**Munition Girl's Adventures.**

Hannah Spash, a happy faced girl of 20, is one of the girl workers to whom the King and Queen spoke during a visit to a munition factory in the London area on Dec. 13.

"The King asked me whether I liked the dangerous work better than any other," she said later, and I replied, to the King's amusement, 'Well, I have been blown up three times, your Majesty, so I have got used to it.' And so I have. The first time I was very lucky. A pot of a certain chemical dropped in my shed and the explosion blew an arm off the girl standing next to me, but I escaped almost unhurt.

"The second time the explosion blew up the bottle at which I was working, and it was wonderful that I did not have both legs blown off instead of having only a knee and foot dislocated and my face badly scorched. You can see the scars now. The third time was when I was working in a gunpowder shed. The explosion blew the shed to pieces and killed two girls. I was flung out on to a field, and only recovered consciousness while being taken home.

"All the accidents happened in a year, and I had to be away three months after two of them, but was always longing to get back to the work. I am still on 'explosives. Why do I like it? Well I am very fond of a brother who is fighting in France, and I like it because it helps him and the others who are there."

## NOTICE

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY 21st March, 1918, at 5.45 P.M.

## Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD  
FOR EACH INSERTION.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—EUROPEAN FLAT (Bottom Floor) No. 56 Kennedy Road, with bath room, detached servants' quarters, and electric lights already installed. Apply, Young Hee, Tel. Nos. 551 and 900.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shamien, CANTON. OFFICES in York Buildings. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,  
Alexandra Buildings.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Ground Floor Flat, 14 Macdonnell Road, 2 LARGE ROOMS, spacious verandah, closed verandah, dressing-room, bath-room, pantry, scullery and kitchen. Almost completely furnished. Apply Box 420 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## WANTED.

WANTED.—At the Peak. HOUSE furnished or unfurnished from April 30th. Apply Box 1364 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—By man and wife, LARGE ROOM, or two small rooms, with board and bath. State monthly terms. Apply Box 1355 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155 Peak apply DUNCAN CLARK, c/o Lane, Crawford & Co.

## NOTICES.

## DISINFECTION

IS MOST NECESSARY TO YOU AT THIS TIME.

We Hold Stocks of:—

JEYES' FLUID  
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GOSSAGE'S CARBOLIC SOAP.

PERCHLORIDE OF MERCURY, in wholesale quantities.

For Prices Apply to:—

W. G. HUMPHREYS  
& CO.  
5, DUDELL STREET.

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A SAFE AND SIMPLE APPLICATION.

HAS BEEN USED WITH CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BOILS, BURNS, AND IN ALL INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS WHERE LOCAL TREATMENT IS REQUIRED.

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Easy to use and Entirely supersedes the old fashioned LINSEED POULTICES, BLISTERS, PLASTERS, Etc.

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VAFIADIS'  
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per 100	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superline	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS:—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.  
HOTEL MANSIONS.

## NOTICES.

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ALL SIZES AND WEIGHTS IN

GENTLEMEN'S

## UNDERWEAR

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER IN

INDIA CAUZE, MORLEY'S LLAMA

"AERTEX" CELLULAR "B.V.D.," Etc.

## I. & R. MORLEY'S

SUMMER WEIGHT

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692

SOCKS

AND

UNDER WEAR.

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ALL QUALITIES.

## J. T. SHAW

NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

## NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.  
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PURCHASERS OF PARIMUTUEL TICKETS on the fifth Race, Second Day, for Cash Sweeps, Places and winners, also Cash Sweep ticket holders of following Races can obtain a refund on production of their ticket at the Office of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE, Chater Road, between the hours of 3.30 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. on MONDAY, 4th March, 1918, until 29th March (SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS excepted).

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,  
Accountants to the Hongkong Jockey Club.  
Hongkong, 28th February, 1918.

## NOTICE

NOTICES HEREBY GIVEN that the Firm of A. R. Marty, Rene Salle Successor, has from the 12th February, 1918, sold to Messrs. P. A. Lapicque & Co., the ss. "Hanoi" which insures the Postal Service between Hongkong and Haiphong, and also the right to use the name of A. R. Marty, Compagnie de Navigation Tonkinoise. The business will hereafter be carried on by Messrs. P. A. Lapicque & Co., 4, Queen's Building, Telephone No. 950. P. A. Lapicque & Co. Maison, A. R. Marty, Rene Salle, Succr. Hongkong, 5th March, 1918.

## NOTICES.

## WARD OFF DISEASE HEPPELL'S FLY SPRAY

Will permeate the atmosphere of your rooms, and kill all flies, mosquitos and disease germs. Harmless and of pleasant odour. Outfits consisting of atomizer and bottle of fluid, price \$6.00 net. Extra bottles of fluid \$2.00

FRANK SMITH & CO.  
6, DES VOUX ROAD, CENTRAL.  
TEL. 2090. HONGKONG.

## MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA.  
Trained male Masseuse.  
Eleven years experience.  
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.  
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES IF PREPARED.  
No. 218 QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

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P. O. Box 431.

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1918, at 11.0 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and declaring a Dividend. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1918, until SATURDAY, the 23rd March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
Hongkong, 5th March, 1918.





# WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE No. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union  
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

## BIRTH.

EZEKIEL.—On March 8, 1918, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ezekiel, a daughter.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. N. L. Raiton and family express their heartfelt appreciation of the numerous expressions of sympathy and floral tributes in their recent sad bereavement.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1918.

## THE CURSE OF CHINA.

We continue to hear a good deal regarding the possible settlement of the Chinese unrest by means of further negotiations between the Northern and Southern parties with a view to arriving at a compromise. The latest report to this effect is a statement issued by the Canton Intelligence Bureau that the Northerners are again likely to institute a fresh move with that end in view, on the ground that international questions in hand and the situation in the Northern Provinces require internal peace and a united Government. There can assuredly be no disputing the desirability of this end being attained, for until China can evolve order out of the chaos which at present prevails, there can be no hope for the development of the country or for the playing of an effective part in the large issues which await attention at her hands.

We are, however, informed by the aforementioned Bureau, whose chief business appears to be propaganda work on behalf of the Southern revolution, that while the "Southern Constitutionalists" are labouring towards the establishment of a united China, they do not believe in the sincerity of the Northern militarists, who are accused of courting foreign sympathy to perpetuate their selfish ambitions. The Bureau then goes on the speak, in lofty language, of the demand that the Provisional Constitution should be respected and the National Assembly reconvened, and says assistance to friendly Powers in the European war would have been early given if the members of this Assembly had been allowed a free hand. In this connection the Peking Government is accused of never having had any intention of helping "the friends of Democracy" in Europe, and it is added that the power secured for participation in the war will be used for suppressing Democracy and the "Constitutionalists" in the South. The effusion winds up with a declaration that the Southern aim is a democratic Government in which the people, and not militarism, shall rule. All this reads very beautifully, and to those who do not know the facts, it must appear that the Sun Yat-sen clique are the real champions of liberty and democracy while the Peking Government is quite on a par with the British Autocracy. But the picture is a trifle overdrawn, we fear. Militarism, the very thing against which the Southerners are supposed to be warring, has never been more firmly established in Canton than it is to-day, and if it comes to a question of "illegality," what about Dr. Sun's own special creation known as the Military Government—a body which, like his Special Parliament, can claim no recognition whatever?

Those who have followed the recent career of Dr. Sun, and the activities of the Kuomintang Party in general, must long since have become convinced that the revolt which they have so long kept alive is most decidedly not maintained in the interests of what they are pleased to term "the people of China." In a very true sense, "the people" do not count at all in China. Political parties do, however, and all the trouble which the country has suffered for many years now has been engineered and perpetuated purely in the interests of specific factions. It is all a matter of a scramble for office, and all that office means; and Dr. Sun and his underlings may preach till the Millennium about their concern for the masses, but no one who knows the facts will attach any importance to what they say. A strong authority, not afraid to use its power, is what is required in China to-day. Until it comes into the field, we may look for a continuance of the slow, suicidal slide which is present in the country, and the strength of the whole country will be weakened and commercial dislocation.

## The Veil Lifted.

If proof were required that Germany still clings to the policy of conquest and world domination it can be found at first hand in the article by Professor Haase of which we gave a summary in yesterday's telegrams. Apart from threatening Italy with the same fate as Russia and demanding the cession of Tripoli to Turkey, Somaliland to Germany and a big slice of territory to Austria, the worthy Professor says the peace terms must include a tremendous war indemnity (\$2,000 millions is mentioned) and a "suitable" Commercial Treaty, as well as the giving up of valuable strategic points. Not a very modest programme, it will be admitted. What becomes of Germany's professions that she is merely fighting in self-defence, in view of such monstrously absurd claims as these? The fact, of course, is that never since the war began has Germany abandoned her Imperialist aims or in any way modified the policy which has made her hated and distrusted the whole world over. Her actions towards Russia and her intentions regarding Rumania have amply justified that assertion, and now we get a further glimpse of her ambitions in other spheres. With facts like these before us, it becomes the limit of foolishness to think of a peace by settlement.

Power of the Press.  
The close association existing between the Press and public opinion is so vital a matter in these days, when communal morals stand to make or mar civilisation that there is more than ordinary interest in the discussion which has taken place in the House of Commons relative to the connection supposed to exist between the Government and a certain section of the Home Press. Taking the subject apart from personalities, there can surely be no two opinions as to the tremendous part played by the Press in directing the country's policy, and in a matter like propaganda an experienced and influential newspaper man could hardly be bettered. The latest appointment given Lord Northcliffe has raised some controversy as to the wisdom of the act, but, seeing the special circumstances that exist, we fail to see where the danger lies. A subsidised Press has, happily, been the aversion of British politics, but even if the whole British Press had been Government-owned there could have been no finer campaign of patriotism than has been carried on since the outbreak of the war. The victimisation of certain soldiers and politicians by various sections is a thing to be deeply deplored, but, generally speaking, the nation's great leaders have been deservedly lauded. What ever may be the personal opinion of anyone regarding the fitness of Lord Northcliffe for Ministerial office, there is, without doubt, no man better qualified to direct propaganda in enemy countries than he, and the Premier's tribute to his genius in news organisation is only a just recognition of his powers.

## A Local Note.

In spite of the great public service which the Press discharges, there is somehow a tendency in some quarters to regard newspapermen with a certain measure of suspicion—a state of feeling which probably exists in the Colony to a greater extent than in most British possessions. This is manifested in the extreme difficulty of securing information on many matters of public interest—until weeks after the happening, when the news has become utterly stale. Why this attitude should be adopted we do not know, since newspapers here are not in the habit of indulging in the ways of Yellow Journalism. Speaking generally, we should say they quite worthily uphold the traditions of British newspaper conduct. Since the war, the newspapers here, in common with those in other British possessions, have done no end of propaganda work on behalf of the Allied cause, with, we believe, beneficial results. It is all very commendable, and it is to be hoped that it will continue. As to whether it is expedient or not, we should not say, but we should not forget that the newspapers here, and in other British possessions, have done no end of propaganda work on behalf of the Allied cause, with, we believe, beneficial results.

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## DAY BY DAY.

THE MAN WHO GETS ANGRY SUFFERS MORE THAN THE FELLOW WHO IS THE OBJECT OF HIS ANGER.

To-morrow's Anniversary.  
To-morrow is the third anniversary of the sinking of the German cruiser *Dresden* by British Warships.

The Dollar.  
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 31. Cjil.

Assistant Medical Officer.  
We hear that Dr. Earle, of the University, is being appointed to act as Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

To Kowloon Residents.  
There are atomisers at the Kowloon Railway Station and the Yumati Disinfecting Station for the use of the public.

More Measles.  
Mr. A. Dyer Bull and Mr. O. D. Melbourne have been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from measles. The former has, however, since been removed to Tai-po.

Canton Medical Missionary Society.

The annual meeting of the Canton Medical Missionary Society is to be held at the Canton Club Theatre (by kind permission) on Wednesday, March 20, at 3.30 p.m. The business is to receive the annual report of the Directors of the Canton Medical Missionary Union and to consider any other business brought before the meeting.

A Returned Bankster.  
At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, a Chinese was charged with returning from banishment. The defendant was banished for five years in 1914 and was arrested yesterday. His excuse was that he had made a wrong reckoning in his age, thinking that he was a year older than he actually was. His Worship sentenced the man to nine months' hard labour.

Sudden Death of a Chief Officer.

Mr. P. S. Primrose, aged 52 years, a native of London, died suddenly on board the s.s. *Kochow* on the 8th instant, four hours after leaving Hongkong on the trip to Wuchow, and was buried at Wuchow on the 11th instant. Deceased was a well-known and popular ship-master on the China Coast, being for many years both Chief Officer and Master in the now defunct Scottish Oriental Company. Of late years he had made his home in Calcutta, where he leaves a wife and family to mourn his loss.

Theft from Takoo Dockyard.  
An employee of the Takoo Dockyard was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with the theft of a brass rod. It was proved that the man, tried to pass through the gates with the rod tied to his leg. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour and four hours' strokes.

Alleged Snatching.

Charged with snatching a leather bag from Mrs. Mooney, of 11, Sharp Street, Wanchai, a Chinese pleaded not guilty before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning. Mrs. Mooney stated that she was walking up St. Francis Street when the man came up behind her and snatched the bag. He then ran away. She reported the matter to the Police and later, when with a detective, she saw the man in Queen's Road East. He immediately ran away; but was chased and caught. On her evidence given showed that when arrested the defendant was found to have a packet of pepper in his possession. But this, he said, was for medicinal purposes. The case was adjourned until Saturday morning.

Portuguese Minister to China.

The Portuguese Minister to China, H. B. de Freitas, has been confined in bed for over a fortnight still suffering from the consequences of the motor-accident which took place last December.

## WAR WORK.

Queen Mary's Needlework Guild.

Mrs. Nickling, Acting Secretary of the above Guild, informs us that the following returns have been received from the Working Parties:—

City Hall Working Party, under Mrs. Stabb.—During January (corrected list):—Two cases sent to Bombay containing 14 dressing gowns, 10 surgical caps, 71 vests, 32 milk covers, 22 shirts, 12 tray cloths, 3 surgical shirts, 12 scrubbers, 28 bed jackets, 12 head nets, 65 pairs of pyjamas, 4 pairs of bed boots, 8 pairs of slippers, 12 mosquito nets, 28 dca handkerchiefs, 48 shrouds, 22 small pillows, 17 many tail bandages, 20 floor mops, 13 mufli re, 15 pairs of socks, 5 helmets, 2 caps, 1 pair of knee caps. Four cases to Bombay containing, 11 dressing gowns, 114 shirts, 150 vests, 103 bed jackets, 220 pairs of pyjamas, 12 surgical shirts, 27 dca handkerchiefs, 8 doz milk covers, 30 scrubbers, 72 covers, 11 pairs of operation stockings, 16 caps, 15 large mosquito nets, 35 small mosquito nets, 6 pillows, 5 holdalls, 17 surgeons coats, 10 pairs of bed boots, 52 shrouds, 34 pairs of slippers, 55 tray cloths, 1 head net, 14 head bandages, 1 mop, 12 packs of cards, 6 jeger scarves and eye bandages. To French Red Cross:—275 pairs of socks, 102 mufli re, 36 caps, 33 knee caps, 14 white caps, 36 pairs of bed socks, 16 pairs of gloves. To Red Cross, Bombay:—252 pairs of socks, 87 mufli re. To Local Troops:—360 mufli re.

City Hall Working Party.

During February:—One case to 48 Hospital, Alexandria, containing 10 mufli re, 1 pair of socks, 22 pillows, 26 vests, 48 b d jackets, 24 eye bandages, 2 mosquito nets, 27 abdominal belts, 4 caps, 7 dca handkerchiefs, 37 pairs of pyjamas, 11 shrouds, 4 reversible bed jackets, 2 surgical suits, 5 gausse veils, 17 pairs of slippers, 12 tray cloths, 34 milk covers, 15 head bandages, 2 scrubbers, 2 doz of bed boots, 1 bedsheet. Three cases to Bombay for Mesopotamia:—5 pillows, 108 vests, 78 bed jackets, 24 eye bandages, 40 mosquito nets, 41 dca handkerchiefs, 66 pairs of pyjamas, 15 shrouds, 6 reversible bed jackets, 5 surgical suits, 13 pairs of slippers, 38 tray covers, 12 milk covers, 9 head bandages, 20 scrubbers, 2 pairs of bed boots, 76 shirts, old linen, playing cards. Three cases for Bombay:—53 shirts, 5 surgical shirts, 15 cotton shirts, 135 pairs of pyjamas, 123 bed jackets, 82 vests, 23 dressing gowns, 1 quilt, 4 reversible bed jackets, 23 dca handkerchiefs, 12 dca milk covers, 36 pairs of slippers, 37 shrouds, 5 pairs of bed boots, 105 covers, 12 face cloths, 4 pairs of socks, 13 small pillows, 20 large mosquito nets, 32 scrubbers, also 37 white caps and 26 pairs of bed socks.

"Our Little Bit Society" under Mrs. Green.—To Mrs. Eden, Jackanapes Work Society, 94 Marlborough Mansions, West Hampstead N.W.:—2 quilts, 2 pillows, 4 pairs stretcher boots, 74 suits pyjamas, 84 white woolen caps, 13 white woolen bed socks, 30 pairs socks, 49 pairs woolen mittens, 11 mufli re, 17 sleeveless sweaters. To Colonel Gordon Hall, Cairo, Egypt:—438 rolled bandages, 4 floor cloths, 37 mufli re, 40 vests, 100 suits pyjamas, 36 pairs cloth slippers, 7 bags swabs. To The Matron, 48th General Hospital, Alexandria, Egypt:—818 roller bandages, 102 suits pyjamas, 126 white woolen caps, 30 flannel vests, 16 sleeveless sweaters, 8 pairs socks, 9 face cloths, 27 mops, 48 pairs mittens, 96 pairs slippers, 28 pairs stretcher boots, 9 mufli re, 30 white woolen belts, 13 pairs white woolen bed socks, 7 bags swabs, 2 pillows, 2 quilts, 67 eye bandages. Sent in January to Hon. Supt. Red Cross Depot, Bombay:—60 pairs cloth slippers.

U S R.C. under Mrs. Keigwin.—570 roller bandages, 10 capelin bandages, 9 many-tail bandages, 700 swabs, 84 square swabs, 9 shrouds, 18 wool caps, 8 Balclutha helmets, 3 mufli re, 10 pairs wool socks, 8 pairs surgical stockings, 22 scrubbers. Helen May Institute, under Mrs. Jordan.—604 roller band-

## WAR SAVINGS.

The Fifteenth List.

We have received the fifteenth list of subscriptions to the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association. This shows that a sum of \$84,355 has been subscribed in Hongkong currency, bringing the total under this head to \$1,216,870; \$3,174 90 in Straits currency, making the total \$1,255,424 55; £258 18s 4d in sterling, making the total £3,633 13s 0d; and Pesos 1,000, bringing the total to Pesos 1,000. Application forms for membership may be obtained from all the Banks or from the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., while monies in any currency dividend warrants and banknotes are all accepted.

ages, 6 surgical stockings, 7 scrubbers, 3 head bandages, 100 swabs.

Peak Club Work Party, under Mrs. Sutherland.—510 roller bandages, 42 many-tails bandages, 1,088 swabs.

Union Church Working Party, under Mrs. Macintosh.—Two cases sent to Major Davis, Red Cross Depot, Bombay:—26 suits pyjamas, 117 shirts, 141 handkerchiefs, 108 pairs socks, 7 pairs knee caps, 13 pairs bed socks, 18 pairs mittens, 62 mufli re, 17 helmets, 7 wool caps, 54 milk covers, 12 eye bandages, 25 many tail bandages, 5 surgical caps, 28 face cloths, 72 towels, 1 pair slippers. To Col. Gordon Hall, 27th General Hospital, Egypt:—384 rolled bandages, 38 many-tailed bandages, 12 eye bandages, 62 suits pyjamas, 185 shirts, 12 vests, 271 handkerchiefs, 228 pairs of socks, 7 pairs knee caps, 31 pairs bed socks, 26 pairs mittens, 85 mufli re, 19 pairs mufli re, 85 mufli re, 102 milk covers, 5 surgical caps, 6 cholera belts, 12 hospital squares, 72 towels, 100 face cloths, 18 mops, 1 pair slippers.

Catholic Women's League, under Miss Leung.—20 pairs socks, 19 pairs bed socks, 11 mufli re, 36 knee handkerchiefs, 120 food covers, 72 knitted scrubbers, 44 doz gausse swabs, 1,800 rolled bandages.

Wesleyan Church Work Party, under Mrs. Robinson.—1,692 rolled bandages (Jan. and Feb.), 42 mufli re, 20 shirts, 26 scrubbers, 3 vests, 68 handkerchiefs, 2 pairs mittens, 1 pair surgical stockings, 1 flannel patchwork quilt, 1 pair slippers.

Naval and Dockyard, under Mrs. Sandeman.—5 shirts, 10 vests, 2 pyjamas, 21 socks, 11 mufli re, 7 caps, 2 bed socks, 9 mops.

The following letter has been received:—

E.E.F.

Jan. 15, 1918.

Dear Mrs. Keigwin.

Lieut. Harris has told me, in one of his letters, that you were largely responsible for getting together the fine collection of warm caps that recently reached us from Hongkong.

The caps have been a great boon to the men who for the first time during the war have had to face real wintry conditions—from mid December to the end of February the weather in the Judean Hills alternates between torrential rains and bitter cold, snow falling as a rule several times each year at Jerusalem.

The helmets were sent on as soon as possible after their arrival at our depot, and reached us in Xmas week when we were in the hills within a few miles of Jerusalem, and when the weather was doing its worst for us.

The mufli re we gave to the Indian Officers and they were much appreciated.

For all your trouble and work we are very grateful and I hope you will accept our best thanks and through you to all your helpers. The men splendidly maintained the reputation of the H. K. S. during the advance in Palestine—and that our efforts were not unappreciated is shown by the prompt award of a Military Cross for Lieut. Eyden, who came with us from Hongkong, two D.C. and three Military Medals—all for specific acts of gallantry. Again thanking you for your efforts on our behalf.

Yours sincerely,  
Major W. A. Moore.

## TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

"The new appointment at Jerusalem is singularly happy one," writes a correspondent who met Mr. Ronald Storrs on a number of occasions in Egypt during the anxious weeks preceding the Turkish attack on the Suez Canal. "Although Mr. Storrs takes the title of Military Governor, and is to be a temporary lieutenant-colonel, it would be difficult to find anybody less like one's idea of, let us say, a Military Governor in Belgium under the Prussians. Since his appointment to the Oriental Secretaryship at the British Agency in Cairo, nine years ago, Mr. Storrs has played the part of a wonderfully tactful and well-informed peace-maker. He is a brilliant linguist, and is reputed to be better able to find his way through the labyrinth of Cairene native 'politics' than any other man. He has made it his business to gain an intimate personal knowledge of the habits and customs of the multitude of sects and races that go to make up a population such as that of Jerusalem. It is certain that Egypt, as well as Anglo Egypt, will congratulate him; and there could be no higher compliment. Colonel Storrs is a son of the Dean of Rochester, and only 36."

In running counter to the majority of his own party on women's suffrage Lord Lyndburn is following a precedent in his family. His father, Sir James Reid, was in early life a keen politician, and in 1830 became secretary of the Parliamentary Reform Association in Scotland. When the Lords threw out the Reform Bill this body had leaflets printed urging that huge demonstrations should be organised against the Upper Chamber. On these leaflets being submitted to a meeting of the members, Reid protested strongly against their distribution, as likely to cause bloodshed. The question being put to the vote, their circulation was decided upon by a large majority. Whereupon the secretary snatched the bundles of leaflets from the table, exclaiming, "They are my business," and flung them into the fire, standing in front of them until they were burned.

Discoverers were hardly ever inventors, said Sir Dagald Clark at the Society of Arts recently. The type of brain power which was found in great discoverers was quite different from that of the great inventor. From 1826 to 1915 twenty-one presidents of the Society of Arts had shaped the destinies of scientific development, but only four of them could be considered to be inventors.

There are a great many amazing stories about pot-boilers by great artists and how they came to be made, and the depths of humiliation to which their creators imagined themselves to have sunk in executing the orders of a philistine. Some artists, like Whistler, could not be imagined ever to have done anything in this line. By some magic of fortune, or some ability to suffer an unusual amount of privation, they managed to pull through into recognition without painting sign-boards or pictures of prosperous factories. On the other hand, artists like Inness, artists with a good, home-spun quality in their necessities, appear doomed by the virtues of their qualities to the philistine's hand. His son, George Inness, jr., in "The Life, Art, and Letters of George Inness" (Century) tells how, early in his career, he got the delectable job of making pictures of the first roundhouse on the D. L. and W. Railroad, a picture to be used for advertising:—"There was in reality only one track at the time running into the roundhouse but the president of road insisted on having four or five painted in, giving his conscience by the explanation that the road would eventually have them. In spite of protest the picture was painted as ordered. Many years afterwards I found and bought the picture. As he and his wife left the shop he said, 'Do you remember the picture?'"



## THE FIRST SEA LORD.

An Impression.

"One who knows him" writes in the *Daily Mail*:-

When a man is high up in the Navy and popular among all ranks, it means a good deal. It means that he is certainly "a good sort." It means that he is a capable officer, a man of character and decision. If he is trusted by all in addition to being popular, then he may be accounted with confidence fit to bear a heavy burden of responsibility in critical times. Such a burden has been laid upon Sir Roslyn Erskine Wemyss, and, seeing that he has both the qualifications just described, there is reason to believe as well as hope that he will be both an energetic and a successful First Sea Lord. He has several advantages to start with: he is young for so high a position, he has buoyant health and spirits, his temperament is sanguine, his methods are vigorous and direct. Because he once commanded the royal yacht, because he took the King and Queen round the world in the *Ophir* (when they were Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York), and the Duke of Cornwall to South Africa in 1910, Admiral Wemyss has been called a "courtier."

It is true that these employments had up to the war brought his name most prominently into the newspapers. But he had done good work and shown himself skilful in the art of managing men without getting any public credit for it. As commandant, first at Osborne and then at Dartmouth, he won the affectionate regard of naval cadets. When he was in charge of the Naval Barracks at Devonport he was well liked by the men: his care for their comfort won their gratitude; his sense of justice, their respect. He was a "jolly good fellow" always, who tempered discipline with a twinkle and a ready smile.

Then when the war came, active service gave him, as it gave so many others, the first chance to show fully what were his talents as leader and organizer. His work at the Dardanelles won him special recognition. In landing the forces and in withdrawing them he "rendered invaluable service," to which both naval and military chiefs paid tribute warmly. This set his foot upon the ladder of Higher Promotion. He was called to the Admiralty to become Second Sea Lord last August.

There he quickly made a good impression, which fastened and became stronger. No one would claim that he is either intellectually or by character a super-man. But it is of immense advantage to have at the Admiralty a man of wide experience, of open mind and quick intelligence, ready to listen to other men's ideas, and, he is convinced of the wisdom of advice, to act upon it with decision. Admiral Wemyss is in the best sense a man of the world—that is, one who takes a world-wide and not a limited view. He sympathizes with youth and energy. He is a shrewd judge of men.

Like Sir Douglas Haig, he is a "Fifer." The Wemyss estate in Scotland runs for some distance alongside that of the Haigs. But Admiral Wemyss prefers a warmer climate to live in. He finds the sunshine and blue sky of Cannes more congenial than the grey skies and the "east haze" of Fife-shire. His mother was a granddaughter of William IV. and Mrs. Joia. His wife is the only daughter of one of our ablest Ambassadors during the Victorian era, Sir Robert Morier.

The admiral brims over with geniality and good humour. He has a delightfully boyish sense of fun. Carrying his fifty-three years very easily, he looks "every inch a sailor," with his eyes, nose, firmly screwed in and a rising glint, a bustling gait, a resolute, jolly, none-of-your-nonsense kind of expression and movement. The fact that his friends call him "Boat" shows a manner of man he is in private life. Nicknames are only for the well-beloved.

## INCOME TAX FOR AMERICANS.

Busy Scenes at Shanghai Consulate.

It is doubtful if so many Americans had ever before attended their consulate on business in any two successive days, as yesterday and Monday (says the *N. C. Daily News* of March 6) and the patience of the overworked staff, which like most offices just now is short-handed, was taxed almost to the breaking point. Mr. C. J. Spiker, Vice-Consul, in particular having to answer hundreds of different questions addressed to him in Chinese from the scores of men lined up at the counter, all elbowing each other in the hurry to get their income tax forms.

When the office opened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning it was at once seen that Americans in Shanghai have no intention of evading their country's new war income tax, and all day there was a steady stream of applicants; at one time in the middle of the forenoon there were between 30 and 40 men lined up and at no time were there less than six.

Americans living here have always been liable for income tax since the tax was imposed a few years ago, but the Government was not insistent and few, very few in fact, paid any attention to the forms that were sent round in former years. But America is at war now, and things are different; the country needs all the money it can get and Americans in Shanghai as a body are showing no hesitation in contributing their two percent contribution.

On Monday Consul General Sammons advised the public in a notice in the newspapers that a supply of income tax forms had been received, and that unmarried men whose incomes exceed G. \$1,000, and married men and heads of families whose income exceed G. \$2,000 and who are American citizens, should fill out and file returns. There was nothing in the notice but it had immediate effect.

The forms state that returns must be made to the Collector of Internal Revenue of the taxpayer's district at Home by March 1, in default of which heavy penalties are imposed. As the forms were not received here until March 2 it is obvious that no one need be held at fault if returns do not reach the Collector until a month or more late. But to be on the safe side and to avoid all liability to fine the consular officials recommended that each taxpayer attach an affidavit to his form stating that it was impossible to comply earlier because of the late arrival of the forms.

Heretofore the minimum assessable income was G. \$4,000; now that unmarried men receiving so little as \$1,000 are taxed, practically every American in Shanghai is affected, though the tax is small. On incomes of from \$3,000 to \$4,000 married men and heads of families pay two percent, on that amount after deducting \$2,000 exemption for the wife and \$200 for each child; single men, trusts, estates, etc., the incomes of which are between \$3,000 and \$4,000 pay four percent. The tax increases in rapid ratio with the increase of income reaching to over 60 per cent. on incomes of \$100,000.

The tax is not payable here, which is an inconvenience, but to the Internal Revenue office of the taxpayer's home district; in case one should have no residence in the United States the money should be sent to the Collector of Internal Revenue at Baltimore, Md., whose office covers the revenue district in which Washington, D. C., is situated. It is evident that the Washington authorities have little appreciation of the number of Americans here as the number of forms received is far short of the number required. One firm alone yesterday asked for 100. It may be probable that additional forms may be printed locally, if not, more will be telegraphed for.

Sir Robert Bredon.

Sir Robert Bredon, who arrived in Shanghai recently from a trip to Manila, has since been confined to the General Hospital, but we are glad to learn, in again: con-  
-Shanghai Mercury.

## PEKING UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Director Receives Commission in U. S. Army.

Dr. Franklin C. McLean, Director of the Peking Union Medical College, has been commissioned as Lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army, and ordered to active service. He is now in charge of a mobile medical unit that is assigned from time to time to emergency work in different locations when there is a need of special medical assistance. For the present he will continue to exercise general supervision over the work that is being done at Home in preparation for the starting of the new school, but it is very uncertain when he will be able to return to China.

In the meantime Dr. Henry S. Houghton, formerly Dean of the Harvard Medical School of China, has been appointed Acting Director of the College. Dr. Houghton has lately been in charge of the New York office of the China Medical Board, and has just returned to China to take up his new work, which will consist very largely in supervising the construction of the new buildings, and in developing the organization of the pre-medical school which was opened last autumn. Dr. O. W. Young will continue as Dean of the College until the summer, when he will return to the United States on furlough for special study in preparation for his future work in the new school.

Rapid progress is being made with the new buildings at Peking. It is expected that the buildings for the departments of anatomy, physiology and chemistry will be completed by the end of this year, and the hospital buildings, including the pathological institute, by the end of 1919.

## HALIFAX DISASTER.

Hongkong's Generosity Appreciated.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary sends us the following copy of a despatch which has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies relating to the disaster at Halifax, Nova Scotia:—  
Downing Street,  
10th January, 1918.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Severn's telegram of the 13th December reporting that a sum of \$10,000 had been voted by the Government of Hongkong for the relief of sufferers in the Halifax disaster and to inform you that I communicated the message embodied therein to the Governor-General of Canada and I have instructed the Crown Agents for the Colonies to pay this amount to the High Commissioner for Canada.

2. I transmit herewith a copy of a telegram of thanks from the Governor-General of Canada, and I should be glad if you would communicate it to the Legislative Council of Hongkong.

I have, etc.  
(Sd) WALTER H. LONG.

Governor.

Sir F. H. May, K.O.M.G.,  
Hongkong.

Telegram from the Governor of Canada to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 22nd December, 1917:—

"December 21st.—With reference to your telegram 14th December, Government of Canada desire me to express their grateful thanks for very kind message from Government of Hongkong on the occasion of terrible catastrophe which has visited Halifax and also for their generous contribution to relief of sufferers by this calamity."

Grants to East Coast Town.

A letter has been received by the Town Clerk of Lowestoft from the Local Government Board stating that the Treasury has made a further grant to the East Coast towns of £70,000 in respect of the liabilities of the local authorities for the year ending March 31 next.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## SAUSAGES. SAUSAGES.

A Variety to suit all tastes

OXFORD SAUSAGES.  
CAMBRIDGE "  
PORK "  
BEEF "

&amp;c.,

LIVER SAUSAGES.  
BOLOGNE, HEAD CHEESE.  
BLACK PUDDING.  
WHITE "

&amp;c.,

&amp;c.,

## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), state:—  
Good Service Medals.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to grant Good Service Medals to the undermentioned members of the Police Reserve Force:—  
Chief Inspector and Sergeant Major G. Boylance.  
Chief Inspector D'Almeida.  
Chief Inspector Sirdar Khan.  
Chief Inspector J. M. Wong.  
Chief Inspector (Musketry) S. J. Ohnichen.  
Staff Inspector Witcomb (original member).  
Staff Inspector Eldon Potter (original member).  
Staff Inspector Arcelli.  
Staff Inspector Fothergill (original member).  
Inspector A. E. S. Alves.  
Inspector C. M. S. Alves.  
Inspector C. U. Moon (original member).  
Inspector Enstace (original member).  
Troop Inspector Gagg.  
Sergeant Inspector Thomas.  
Inspector Suffad.  
Inspector Wei Wing Sam.  
Bandmaster de Costa.  
Conductor Goncalves.  
C.S. Major Khawas Khan.  
C.S. Major R. D. Wilks.  
Crown Sergeant 701 Butterfield (original member).  
Crown Sergeant 554 A.D. Burretto.  
Sergeant Drummer Wong Shan Nin.  
Sergeant 843 W. S. Bailey.  
Troop Sergeant 630 J. Arnold (original member).  
P. C. 659 G. Grimbale (original member).  
P. C. 682 A. Ireson (original member).  
P. C. 678 C. H. Kim (original member).  
P. C. 1 Mow Tung.  
Patrolmen.

Warning Officers are required to report to this office the total number of Crown Sergeants, Sergeants and Constables available for Patrol duty, stating as far as possible the numbers residing in the Peak, Central, West Point, Eastern, Kowloon, Yau-mai and Hung-hom districts respectively.

Medical Certificates.  
Members are reminded that a certificate other than that of a Surgeon Superintendent will not be accepted unless confirmed by the latter. Confirmation may be obtained by Warning Officers or through this office.

Transferred from H. K. Defence Corps:—  
P. C. 428 J. E. Eldridge ex London Metropolitan Police and Hongkong Police.  
P. C. 456 J. Brock, ex South African Constabulary and Hongkong Police.

## HER EYES AND COMPLEXION.

should add to every woman's charm. Pinkettes clear the skin of pimples and blotches, dispel constipation, biliousness, sick headaches, ill-smelling breath. Give the bright eye of health.

PINKETTES

As gentle as nature. Of chemists, or post free. 60 cents the box, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 South Street, New York.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## PERSONAL.

DICK—I will not return unless you promise to buy the lucky-number-for-the-War Bonds Drawing at Komor & Komor's, ETHEL.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED.

AND

## CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"TEUCER."

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Ground on and after 18th March.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th March will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 1st April, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, 12th March, 1918.

A. D. C.

## PINKIE AND THE FAIRIES.

THE A. D. C. regretfully announce that, on medical recommendation, rehearsals for "Pinkie and the Fairies" have to be temporarily abandoned.

It is expected, however, to produce the play in the Autumn when it is hoped that the services of those already enlisted will still be available.

## THE HONGKONG &amp; WHAM-POA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Office of the Company 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on MONDAY 25th March, 1918, at 12th noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

THE SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 16th to the 25th inst. both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors.

R. M. DYER,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 12th March, 1918

## TENNIS WEAR.



SHIRTS.

TROUSERS.

SWEATERS.

BELTS.

SOCKS.

FELT HATS.

## MACKINTOSH

A CO. LTD.  
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,  
16, DES VCEUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 29.

## Powell

TELEPHONE 346

We have received a New Stock of  
HIGH-CLASS

## SUMMER WEAR

INCLUDING

UNDERWEAR.

SHIRTS.

PYJAMAS.

SOCKS.

SHOES.

SUN HELMETS.

TIES.

RAINCOATS.

## SUMMER SUITINGS

FINE CASHMERE AND SILKS.

SEE WINDOW.

## NEW COLUMBIA DANCE RECORDS.

A 5644	A PERFECT DAY FASCINATION	WALTZ.
A 5643	SUGAR LUMP BY RECH	FOX-TROT.
A 5945	KATINKA GIRLS, IF YOU EVER GET MARRIED	ONE-STEP.
A 5133	GARDEN OF DREAMS VILLAGE BELLES	WALTZ.
A 5956	AMARYLLIS THE CENTURY GIRL	WALTZ.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.  
16, DES VCEUX ROAD TEL. 1322.

## JUST ARRIVED.

A Fresh Consignment

of

## BURGOYNE'S SPECIALLY

## SELECTED BURGUNDY RESERVE

RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY.

Burgundy Reserve per case 12 qts. duty paid	24.00
" " " 24 pts.	26.00
Claret Reserve " 12 qts.	24.00
" " " 24 pts.	26.00

SOLE AGENTS:

## CANDE, PRICE &amp; CO., LTD.

TEL. NO. 135.

Wine Merchants.  
Hongkong



## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS.

LONDON &amp; BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

LONDON &amp; BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,  
Superintendent.

## SHIPPING

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Kifano Maru T. 16,000	FRI, 15th Mar. at 11 a.m.
	*Shidzuoka Maru T. 12,500	FRI, 29th Mar. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Nikko Maru T. 8,000	SAT, 16th Mar. at 11 a.m.
	*Aki Maru T. 12,500	SAT, 20th Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		Apr. at 11 a.m.

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY 15, YOKOHAMA, BRISBANE, AUSTON, VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA CANAL, VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, COLOMBO, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

\* Omitting Shanghai &amp; for Moji. \* Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA, B.C.-SEATTLE VIA MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and speedily equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Sewa Maru," "Kashima Maru," &amp; "Katori Maru," each of over 2,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

\* Fushimi Maru WED., 13th Mar. at 11 a.m.  
\* Kashima Maru SAT., 23rd Mar. at 11 a.m.

\* Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN &amp; HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	23rd Mar.
TERVO MARU	15,000	9th April.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	16th April.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	27th April.
PERSIA MARU	19,000	10th May.
KOREA MARU	18,000	24th May.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERSIA MARU" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIACA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
ANYO MARU	18,500	15th Mar.
KIYO MARU	17,200	29th Mar.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	12th Apr.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager.  
KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 &amp; 2375.

## JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

S.S. Tjisondari 18th Mar. S.S. Tjikembang  
Bintang Arakan  
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.  
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.  
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Ports in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA &amp; HONOLULU.

APRIL 10, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,  
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1834.

## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Owners of The "SHIRE" Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LD.

Telephone No. 115, Sub. Ex. No. 10.

## SHIPPING

## C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Taming	14th Mar. at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	14th Mar. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Mulchow	15th Mar. at noon
SHANGHAI	Sunning	19th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	21st Mar. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong March 12, 1918.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between  
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Boeroe	Java & M'sar	in port	16th Mar.	Y'hama, Kobe
Tjitaroem	Java	13th Mar.	20th Mar.	Amoy & S'hai
Serakaria	Java	15th Mar.		
Tjipanas	Java	27th Mar.	1st Apr.	Saigon
Tjimanoeck	Java	29th Mar.	6th Apr.	Amoy & S'hai

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Building. [15]

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.  
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.  
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 19th Mar. at noon.
Hailong	J. W. Evans	FRI., 22nd Mar. at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,  
General Managers.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Fri., 15th Mar. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 15th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Tues., 19th Mar. at 4 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Wed., 20th Mar. at noon.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 22nd Mar. at 3 p.m.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Swatow and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at S'chow when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadi, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Qingdao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

## AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all parts of the Commercial World.

BANKERS.  
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AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHECKS—the best form in which to carry travel funds.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. NO. 2000.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

Vancouver Shipping.

The tonnage returns for the port of Vancouver for the year show an increase in coastwise trade, but a decrease in deep-sea tonnage. In the coastwise traffic the inward tonnage for 1917 was 3,324,343 and outward tonnage 3,790,670. The deep-sea tonnage for 1917 was 1,929,231 and outward 1,599,777.

S.S. "Marina Maru."

The Dairen-registered cargo-boss Marina Maru, 4,720 tons, property of the Shinsen Kisen Kaisha, which has been chartered to the Kuhara Mining Co., was permitted to run a foreign service according to the Shipping Restriction Act. She is to carry from Japan to Italy a supply of copper which the Kuharas have contracted to sell to the Italian Government. She will also work a line between Bombay and Italy as a raw cotton carrier.

Refund of Tax on Ship's Repairs.

Judge Simplicio del Rosario in a decision at Manila recently ruled that the provision of the act of congress of August 9, 1909, which provided for an ad valorem tax of 50 per cent on the value of repairs to steamers abroad on vessels under the Philippine registry, leviable by the insular government, was not applicable to the case of Gutierrez Hermanos, when they had the Magallanes repaired in Hongkong on the ground that no facilities for such repairs were available in the islands. Gutierrez Hermanos were ordered sometime last year by Customs officials to have the tail shaft of the Magallanes repaired. The firm ordered the repair made in Hongkong, paying the sum of 71,694.52 dollars in Mexican money. Upon the return of the vessel here, the collector of customs levied the 50 per cent ad valorem tax on these repairs, requiring the company to pay P45,996.79. Gutierrez protested, taking the case to the court of first instance. In the decision yesterday Judge del Rosario ordered the collector of Customs to refund the tax so collected.

Trial Trip of the C. M. S. Hsintab.

The new China Merchants' steamer Hsintab, just completed by the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd., underwent her official trials recently outside Woosung and came up to the highest expectations. The vessel was in charge of Capt. Glen, and with a large party of European and Chinese guests on board, left the Old Dock at 11 a.m., proceeding under easy steam to the measured mile ground, where everything was put in full operation and a mean speed of 12½ knots was achieved. The machinery worked to the complete satisfaction of all concerned and the handling of the vessel proved excellent. On completion of the speed trials, tiffin was served and return was made for Shanghai, the Old Dock Wharf being reached shortly after 4 p.m. On the journey back the party gathered in the saloon, where Mr. John Prentice, with a few interesting remarks proposed success to the Hsintab. He said that he regretted the absence of Mr. Chun Fat-tung, manager of the China Merchants' S. N. Co., but felt sure that his son, who was present, would prove a worthy representative. The toast having been duly honoured, Mr. Chun Fat-tung, Jr., replied, expressing his father's pleasure at the completion of such a valuable acquisition to the Company's fleet, and in proposing success to the Dock Company, hoped they would continue to make progress and soon start building battleships and "big" vessels. Felicitous remarks were also made by Mr. Foo Siao-en, Capt. Lunt, Mr. Gavin Wallace and Mr. Burns. The Hsintab will take up a loading berth during the next day or two. She is 280 ft. in length, by 40 ft. beam, with a moulded depth of 21 ft. 6 in. She has large passenger and cargo accommodation, and should surely prove popular with passengers and shippers alike. She is practically a sister ship to the C.M.S. Hsintong, which ran her official trial trips exactly 12 years ago to-day.

North v. South.

So far Mr. E. S. Little has not met with any success in his efforts to bring about a settlement of the differences between the north and the south. He has not given up hope, however, and he has addressed a further communication to the President and has also sent letters to every member of the Cabinet, every Senator, and every Member of Congress in China—Shanghai Mercury.

## ENJOY THE SUMMER OF 1918—IN

## BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE BEAUTIFUL CANADIAN ROCKIES

AN IDEAL CLIMATE AND THE GRANDDEST SCENERY IN THE WORLD

Sailing—Automobile—Boating—Fishing—Shooting—Mountain Climbing—and Bathing—all within short distance of comfortable Hotels and Private Homes

you can **Save real Money** if you DEFINITELY BOOK YOUR PASSAGE NOW

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## CANADIAN PACIFIC

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TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VANCOUVER.

For particulars regarding passage, fares, sailings and reservation of accommodation, also literature of trips and descriptive literature apply to  
—P. D. SUTHERLAND,  
GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,  
Phone 752.  
HONGKONG.

Phone 42.

J. H. WALLACE,  
GENERAL AGENT.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers "ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA," 14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco, via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" Mar. 27th.  
S.S. "VENEZUELA" Apr. 24th.  
S.S. "ECUADOR" May. 22nd.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable State-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,

Apply to—

Company's Office in  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,  
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.



## NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.  
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE  
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE  
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-  
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.  
FORWARDING DEPT.  
1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.  
(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

Monthly Services—  
HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE.  
S.S. "van WAERWYCK"  
will leave on or about 15th March.  
HONGKONG, SWATOW & BELAWAN DELI (MEDAN).  
S.S. "s JACOB"  
will leave on or about 25th March.

For freight and passage apply to—

York Building, Tel. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.  
Hongkong, 1st Mar., 1918. Agents.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach  
the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
General Agents,

or, to REISS & Co. Canton  
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

## JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, JAPAN AND HONOLULU  
fortnightly joint-service of the  
"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers	tons	Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO		
Wille	8,000	20th Mar.
Rembrandt	10,000	3rd Apr.
Goentoe	10,000	17th Apr.
To JAVA & SINGAPORE		
Rindjani	8,000	17th Mar.
Kawi	8,000	29th Mar.
Grotius	10,000	30th Mar.
Vondel	8,000	30th Mar.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first  
and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.  
Telephone 1574-1575-1576. Agents.

## THOS. COOK &amp; SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO  
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at  
Tariff Rates.

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also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.  
Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUIS, LONDON, E.C.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph  
Company, Ltd.

Itakura Matsubara Hotel,  
from Kobe.  
Sykora c/o Moutries, from  
Yokohama.  
Calinet, c/o Banker Co., Waux  
Road, from Shanghai.  
Kwonghinglong, from Yoko-  
hama.  
Kiankee, from Amoy.  
Dongsang & Co., from Shang-  
hai.  
Yuenhing, from Yokohama.  
Kanchi Uji, from Saseho.  
Swakee, Kongsai, from Amoy.  
Kwongwhing, Wellington,  
Street, from Kobe.  
Coanzaki, c/o Martini, from  
Vladivostok.  
Lieutenant Anderson, Admiral-  
ty Depot, from Amoy.  
T. KRING,  
Act. Superintendent.  
Hongkong, March 8, 1918.

Eastern Extension, Australasia  
& China Telegraph Co.

Bader Albert, Hongkong Hotel.  
Dow, Hongkong Hotel.  
Hart, S.C., from Shanghai.  
Jamieson Grieve & Co., from  
Christiania.  
Mack George, Hongkong Hotel  
from Singapore.  
Syder, H.M.S. "Yamou", from  
Singapore.  
Warwick, Moutries, from Mel-  
bourne.  
Wilson Capt., from Saigon.  
Wolfman, from Melbourne.  
J. K. GIBSON,  
Superintendent,  
Hongkong, Mar. 12, 1918.

MOVEMENTS OF  
STEAMERS.

Telegraphic advice from the San Fran-  
cisco office of the China Mail & Co.  
states that the S.S. CHINA left that port  
for the Orient on Tuesday, March 5th,  
1918.

## VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Des- patched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Shanghai	S. Kiang	B. & S.	14, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kitao M.	N. Y. K.	15, Mar.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	15, Mar.
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	15, Mar.
Tientsin	Puichow	B. & S.	15, Mar.
Yokohama and Kobe	Boeroe	J.C.J. L.	16, Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Ikko M.	N. Y. K.	16, Mar.
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	17, Mar.
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	19, Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	19, Mar.
Amoy and Shanghai	Titaroom	J.C.J. L.	20, Mar.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	20, Mar.
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	21, Mar.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	22, Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	22, Mar.
Java and Singapore	Rindjani	J.C.J. L.	27, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	29, Mar.
Java and Singapore	Kawi	J.C.J. L.	28, Mar.
Java and Singapore	Grotius	J.C.J. L.	30, Mar.
Java and Singapore	Vondel	J.C.J. L.	30, Mar.
Saigon	Tijparas	J.C.J. L.	Apr.
Amoy and Shanghai	Tijmanook	J.C.J. L.	6, Apr.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	10, Apr.

## NOTICE.

**MITSUBISHI GOSHI  
KWAISHA.**  
(MITSUBISHI CO.)  
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF  
TAKASIMA, OCHI, MUTASE, KISH-  
IDAKE, YOSHIMOTANI, MOJO, KAMA-  
ZUKA, SATO, KANADA, SHINKEI,  
KAWAYAMA, BIRAI and SYDAR  
Celluloses.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:—  
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI,  
MOJI, KAKATSU, WAKAMATSU,  
OTARD, KUMARAN, KAKUDATE,  
KORE, UJAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKO-  
HAMA, NAGOYA, TSUBUGA, VLADI-  
VOSTOK, HANKOW, PEKING,  
DAIREN, TAIPEI, LONDON, NEW  
YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG,  
HAIPHONG, CANTON and  
HINAPUKE.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI,"  
Codes: A.L.A.B.U. 5th ed., West-  
ern Union, and Bentley's.

## AGENTS—

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ING & CO., MANILA—Messrs.  
MACONDRAY & CO., SINGA-  
PORE—Messrs. HORNBO CO.,  
LTD., GLASGOW—Messrs. A.B.  
BROWN, McFARLANE & CO., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—

## S. KAWATE.

Manager,  
Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder Street.

## CONSIGNEES

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BESSIE DOLLAR."

The above mentioned vessel  
having arrived from Vancouver,  
Consignees of cargo are hereby  
notified that their cargo is being  
landed at their risk into the haz-  
ardous and/or extra-hazardous  
godowns of the Hongkong &  
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.,  
Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at  
consignee's risk.

All broken, chafed and damag-  
ed goods are to be left in the  
godown, where they will be ex-  
amined on March 16th, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented  
within a month of the steamer's  
arrival here, after which they  
cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted  
after the goods have left the Go-  
downs, and all goods remaining  
undelivered after March 7th/18  
will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever  
will be effected.  
Consignees are requested to  
send in their bills of lading for  
counter-signature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.

Agents.

## CONSIGNEES

THE WATERHOUSE STEAM-  
SHIP LINES  
INCORPORATED.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From KOBE & MOJI.

THE Steamship

"THORDIS."

having arrived, from the above  
Ports, Consignees of Cargo by  
her are notified that all  
Goods are being landed at their  
risk into the hazardous and/or  
extra hazardous Godowns of the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf  
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence  
and/or from the wharves delivery  
may be obtained.  
Goods not cleared by the 18th  
instant at 5 p.m. will be sub-  
ject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damag-  
ed packages are to be left in  
the Godowns, where they will be  
examined by Messrs. Goddard  
and Douglas on Monday next at  
10 A.M.

Claims against the steamer  
must be presented within 10 days  
of arrival, otherwise they will  
not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be  
effected by us in any case what-  
ever.

Bills of Lading for cargo from  
Bombay will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON  
& CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1918.

KONINKLYKE PAKET-  
VAART MAATSCHAPPY.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"van WAERWYCK."

having arrived from the above  
ports Consignees of Cargo by  
her are notified that all Goods  
are being landed at their  
risk into the hazardous and/or  
extra-hazardous Godowns of the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf  
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence  
and/or from the wharves delivery  
may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 17th  
March, 1918, will be subject to  
rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged  
packages are to be left in the  
Godowns, where they will be  
examined on the 16th March,  
1918, at 10 a.m. by Messrs.  
Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer  
must be presented in writing  
within ten days after arrival of  
steamer, otherwise they will not  
be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be  
effected by the undersigned in  
any case whatever.

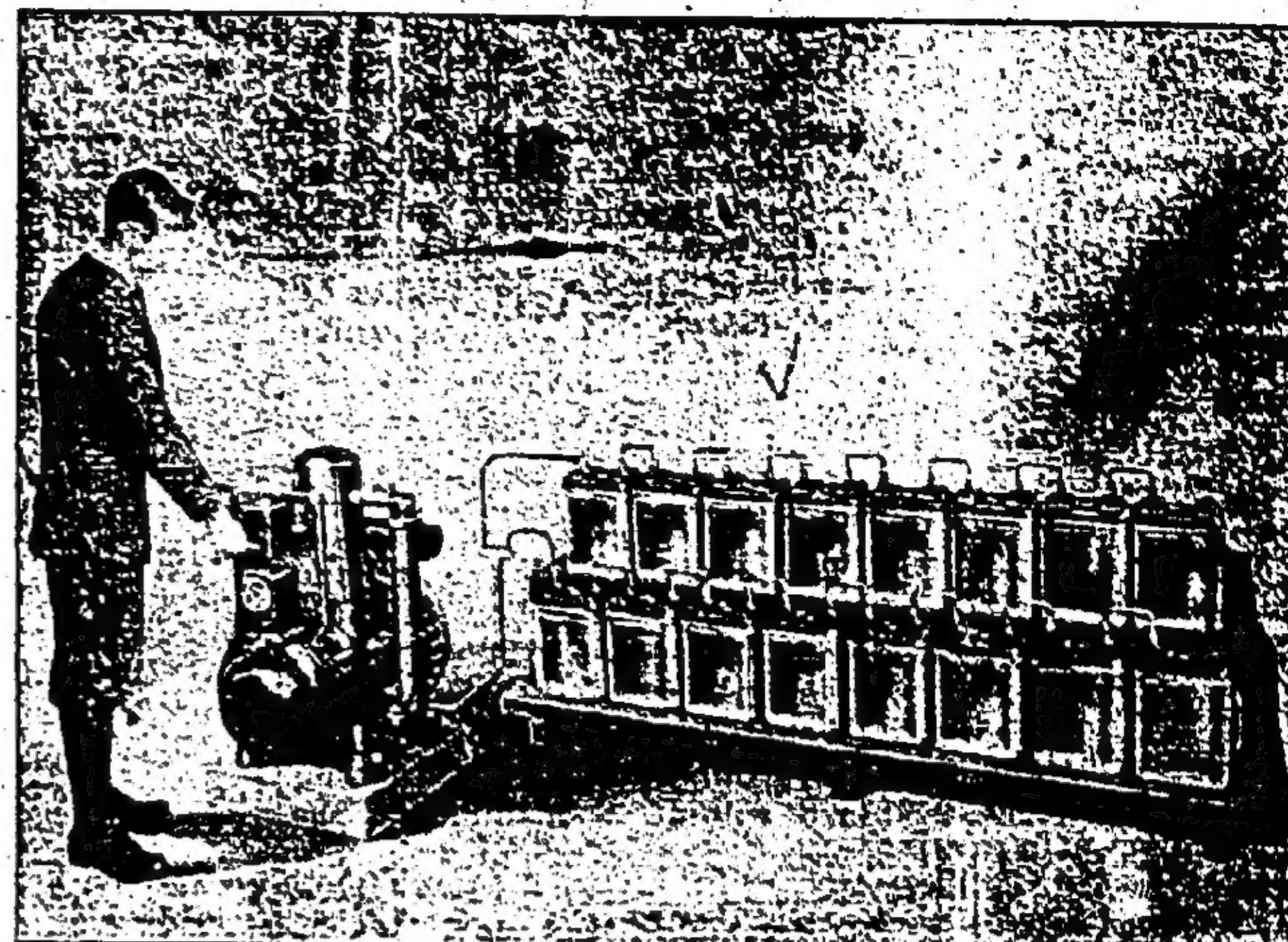
Bills of Lading will be counter-  
signed by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.

Agents.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1918.

## NOTICES.

DELCO-LIGHT  
WHAT IT IS.

So simple that a child can operate it.  
DELCO-LIGHT is a complete electric light and power plant.  
The plant consists of an internal combustion engine which will operate on either Gas,  
Gasoline or KEROSENE as fuel.  
The engine drives the electric generator which makes the Electricity.  
A switchboard to control the Electricity is mounted on the Generator.  
A storage battery of 16 cells is furnished to store the Electricity.  
You get Electric light and power direct from the Generator when the engine  
is running, and when it is not running you can get it from the Storage Battery.  
This means 24 hours service.  
The system is simple and easy to operate.  
It is durable, Convenient, Compact, Efficient & Economical.  
Friction is overcome by using Roller & Ball Bearings.  
The Engine is directly connected to Electric Generator.  
There are no belts to slip break or repair.  
It is air cooled consequently it eliminates all water inconveniences.  
It is equipped with a self-starter and needs no cranking.  
It stops itself when the Batteries are fully charged.  
No MACNETOS or CARBURETORS to go out of order.

Machinery Department:—

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.  
5, DUDELL STREET.

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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

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ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained  
workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.  
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

## THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL, FEET	ENTRANCE WIDTH, FEET	DEPTH OVER KEEL, FEET	DEPTH OVER BOTTOM, FEET	SIZE OF TIDE GATES
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	300'	144'	20'	20'	144' x 20'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	275'	144'	20'	20'	144' x 20'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	275'	144'	20'	20'	144' x 20'
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	200'	144'	20'	20'	144' x 20'
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	200'	144'	20'	20'	144' x 20'
TAKOKE-SHUI					
Consolidation Dock	250'	144'	20'	20'	144' x 20'
How Dock	275'	144'	20'	20'	144' x 20'
Harbour Dock	275'	144'	20'	20'	144' x 20'

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. E. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

## HOTEL LISTS.

## HONGKONG HOTEL.

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Archbutt G S  
Abraham D  
Adams E W  
Burns H  
Bolanah C O  
Brand Mrs  
Birrell J D  
Baring J H  
Baring Mrs Z  
Boutet Mrs A L  
Birbeck B J  
Baxter H A  
Browell W G  
Bellies Mrs E R  
Beyer H E  
Bellis A G  
Branch Capt & Mrs Moller Eric  
Baxter Capt J  
Budd J G  
Blackstone H  
Bellecombe Mr & Mrs Pringle W J  
Mrs H G  
Cameron B V  
Caldwell L A  
Cole Plunkett Mrs Huguish J  
E E  
Courtney J D  
Cortney Mr & Mrs Pringle W J  
Crandall W H  
Cornelissen Capt Pritchard Mrs  
Purdy Capt W  
Cornelissen Miss  
Fraser Mrs E S  
Gosse J H  
Faulkner J

Davis Mrs F E  
Douglas Lt & Mrs Blach G  
G C  
Eccles Mrs M  
Edall Mr & Mrs H Blachman F  
F  
Eiches E H  
Fowler M C  
Grimble Mr & Mrs  
G  
Grimble Miss D  
Grimble Miss V  
Goslar Mrs B  
Gray Mr & Mrs I  
Graham M  
Goldberg Mrs R  
Gustard  
Gallagher P  
Hall Capt L P  
Hodgins Mrs A E  
Hawkins Mr & Mrs  
Hicks A  
Hall Mr & Mrs R  
Hopes L  
Hooenwerff W E  
Hodgson Mr & Mrs Stenley S L  
P M  
Hannibal Mr & Mrs Saunders F C  
W A  
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Harper G  
Hope J E  
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Hobson E F  
Hewitt Mr & Mrs Vint Thos  
G L  
Innes Capt & Mrs E Wylie Mr & Mrs B  
Jolley Mrs M  
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Johns Mr & Mrs M Watson Mrs J  
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Alley Mr & Mrs H Lush Rev & Mrs W  
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Albert A  
Alburt G  
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Bragg Miss H  
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Chambers A  
Chard Mrs J  
Chivers W  
Cameron Mrs F E  
Davis A C  
Dobinson Mrs T W  
Dobinson Miss V  
Dobinson Master  
Eberts Ella Miss  
Eastman L  
Fuller F W  
Gregory Mr & Mrs  
P M  
Gregory Misses  
Himmelsburgh  
Miss Ida  
Hisco Miss M  
Jernoe A H  
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Kenny Mrs J  
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Kyrle L M  
Korloff Mr & Mrs  
Laujoy B  
Alley Mr & Mrs H Lush Rev & Mrs W  
L  
Ling Ying San  
Michelet Dr & Mrs  
Martin Mr & Mrs  
Martin Master H  
Modkams B  
Malnte E  
Malnte C  
Mack Thos  
Murrell V  
Nuttie Miss L J  
Pitts Mr & Mrs W P  
Paul F  
Roser Mr & Mrs L  
Romer Master  
Rowlands Mrs B  
Sequerra J N  
Salrus A  
Stewart Mr & Mrs  
D M  
Sand M  
Stodard W B  
Stephens Mr & Mrs  
H  
Torrie Mrs T H  
Trinidad V de  
Trinidad P  
Van W  
Waglandunk W J  
Wright A  
Yazafie T de  
Watkins

## GRAND HOTEL.

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Brady O  
Brooks J P  
Croswell H M  
Cruz Dr & Mrs J M  
Cummins T J  
Delaney J  
Kennell H  
Maffeo F O  
Hannery H J  
Hannery H D  
MacDonald P  
MacDonald P  
Oliver G L  
Purdy W T  
Purdy G O  
Purdy P  
Wall O M



## U.S. SOLDIERS AND BRITISH BEER.

Dr. Fort Newton Maintains His Charges.

Dr. Fort Newton replied recently at the midday service at the City Temple to the criticisms which have followed his reference last Sunday to the sale of drink in England to American soldiers. "It is a candid and courteous appeal," he explained, "to the British sense of fair play, to help us on behalf of the boys who have come to join your boys in this great conflict."

"In the first place, I want to help you to understand the American point of view. We hold that if the Government has the right to conscript a man, to take his time, his very life if need be, it has the right to conscript his conduct and keep him fit to do his work."

"Hence our regulations make it a criminal offence for anybody to sell liquor to any man wearing the uniform of the Army or Navy. On this side you cannot enforce such regulations. But we want you to help us to do so. All boys whether American or English ought to be able to resist every possible temptation. Most of them are, but not all, so we must not set traps to catch the loose feet of those who fight a weakening will; we must help them."

"When the increase in the output of the breweries was announced," he went on, "it filled the people of America with amazement. They know the food situation in America. Perhaps you do not. I have before me the report of the Food Commissioner of the United States in which he tells us that every grain of wheat that can be spared from the crop of 1917 has already been sent to England and France. There are sugar queues in New York and other cities. The food is not there. We are having meatless days, wheatless days, sugarless days, denying ourselves, not grudgingly but gladly in order to save food to send to our Allies. In that way, and in no other, 400,000 tons was sent in December alone. England has certainly made great progress, and it seems a pity to take a back track and increase the output of brewery supplies."

Dr. Newton was asked after the service by a representative of the *Daily News* whether he would care to make any addition to his address by replying to "Senator's" letter in the *Times*. In this letter it was pointed out that he is apparently not aware that his suggestion for cutting brewing supplies in two, as in the case of meat, has been already more than met by a reduction "from 38,000,000 barrels to 14,000,000 barrels, and spirits have been curtailed in a similar proportion." He stated, however, that he would not reply to an anonymous writer.

## CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Owing to the lack of co-operation between the various armies, the attacks on Lung's troops were not marked by complete success. The Tchuin therefore has ordered a rearrangement and all the commanders at the front are ordered to carry out the plan. Two military officers, with about 100 soldiers, surrounded a house inside the city early on the morning of the 12th, and arrested a man named Wong Chi-ying on suspicion in connection with Ching Pih-kwong's murder.

A reconnoitring party from Luk Wing-ting, of eight battalions, has arrived at Kwai Yang and will proceed to Nut Lam on the south border of Kwangsi Province.

A notice issued by the higher Judicial Department states that as the former chief of the Department refuses to surrender the brass seal, a new one has been made and the old one is declared cancelled.

Li Lu-hon, the Civil Governor, left for Shui Hing on the evening of the 12th. It is believed that he will send his family back to his native village.

Owing to financial difficulties, the chief of the Financial Department proposes to sell the Government properties on the lottery ticket system. Negotiations are going on with the Chamber of Commerce and the Benevolent Societies.

## A WAR PICTURE.

The Convent of Whispers and Sighs.

A hush is over the French area; it is the tense watchful stillness of the evening "stand-to." From behind the low ridge in the rear of the British lines the moon is rising, full and distended, tingling the low-lying clouds with its yellow glare, and slowly revealing the desolate horror of the battle-ravaged ground.

On the crest, the little clumps of trees clipped of their foliage by the German shells, stand like Indian totem poles against the glowing sky; and as the moon rises its greatest breadth on the skyline, a broken gable stands out in silhouette against it. The radiance picks off the outline of the rest of the building, showing up the roofless wings, the broken walls and windows, as though the fire which had caused their ruin were still smouldering red within. Something in the shape of those illuminated windows bridge back a memory of a country church lit up for the evening service. It is the Convent of Whispers and Sighs.

No one goes there during the night-time. The big roomy cellars could house a battalion; but the British have never used them. The owls which hoot mournfully from its tumble down recesses, and the bats which come sweeping down the ridge in the twilight, hint of a long-established immensity of their resting places from the presence of man.

The place is rather out of the way to be used conveniently for accommodating troops. But the soldiers hint of another reason. Bold spirits who have strayed within its walls, have returned, awed and reverent, to tell their comrades of strange whisperings heard in the darkened corners, and soft sighings in the gloomy corridors; as though the souls of tender naves watched among the ruins, and mourned the destruction of their quiet sanctuary. So the place has come by its name; and the name has held it inviolate.

The building takes the form of a main block with abutting wings, the two outer forming an unbroken facade with the front. It is linked up behind by a high wall, enclosing a large garden, and giving an air of privacy to the place in keeping with its religious foundation. Fire has gutted the interior, little else than the stonework remaining; and the stumps of joists and rafters, washed of their char by frequent rains, speak of a conflagration many months before the coming of the British. Report has it that the convent was given to the fire in the first days of invasion, and the appearance of the chapel, the stone vaulted roof of which had held off the sacrilegious flames, lends colour to the story.

The mark of the looter is everywhere. Images have been prised from the walls, the golden leaves and halos plucked from the little saints beneath the broken glass domes by the altar, and the cabinets behind, where the sacred vessels were wont to be stored, have been wrecked violently open and the contents removed.

Only one stair is left, leading to the upper storey. The flooring on either side of the narrow stone landing has disappeared, but directly opposite is a doorway leading into a stone built room. A stench of decaying material, like the concentrated odour of a thousand old clothes shops, comes through that doorway. For the room was once the convent store-room, and in the cupboards and on the shelves the sacred vestments and symbols were carefully laid away. But the cupboards are now broken open, the shelves ripped from their fastenings, and the holy raiment flung knee deep on the floor, torn and trampled on as though a wild bull had wreaked its fury there; and through oblique beams of the rain-water has dripped and turned the whole mass into a coloured corruption.

In a corner nearest the doorway, half hidden by a pile of crumpled silvered wings, lies a life-sized calvary figure, legs and arms broken off and removed, the wound in the side showing up, with each startling distinctness, that for a moment the horrified mind imagines the sacred tragedy of two thousand years ago to

## HISTORIC WAR EXHIBITION.

Over 2,000 Novelties at Royal Academy.

The Imperial War Exhibition, which was opened recently at the Royal Academy by Lord French, in the absence of the Duke of Connaught, who was suffering from a cold, is the most comprehensive and interesting collection of war relics and trophies, weapons and appliances, models and pictures, which has so far been available to the public. It has been organised by the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John with the help of Sir Alfred Mond, M. P. (chairman of the Imperial War Museum). The profits will go to the Red Cross funds.

As the exhibits number well over 2,000 it is impossible to refer to more than a few. Among them is a little green, red, and brown tricolour, high on a wall with many other flags—the first Tank flag. A small table, once highly polished, but now dimmed and scratched, was used by Sir Douglas Haig for map work during the battle of the Somme. A manuscript book with a jagged hole in it was being used for recording messages by a young wireless operator on a drifter when he was killed by the place of shell which struck the book. As he fell forward his pencil traced a long, unsteady line down the page. In another case is a ledger which the Germans used at Peronne to record (in English) intercepted wireless messages from the British front.

A collection of camouflaged figures, showing the clever disguises by which snipers make themselves resemble earth or grass; German and British battlefield signposts; and wine bottles, provision baskets, and large bottles of filtered water found in German officers' dugouts are to be found among the miscellaneous exhibits. A "Guicide Corner" signpost from fire-swept Kemmel, opposite Wytschate, is also to be seen.

In one corner is a historic little collection of relics from Verdun with a British flag which flew from the citadel during the great battle.

Lord French, in opening the exhibition, said if the exhibits were properly studied the whole nation would be better educated to the terribly difficult problems which had faced our commanders in the war. Expressing pleasure at having been received by a Guard of Honour of the Artists' Rifles, Lord French said that this corps had done glorious service in the war. They rendered him help of a special kind in regard to the provision of officers which he would never forget.

have been only just enacted. No shell had burst within that chamber. The destruction is the work of Germans. The progress of decay dates it back at least two years. And the French and English came this way only two months ago.

Another doorway at the farther end opens on a long stone corridor, running the whole length of the inner wings, and serving numerous small rooms on either side which look down on the walled-in garden. It is the pleasantest part of the building, and the fragments of silk blouses still hanging in the presses of one or two of the rooms identifies this portion as the convent school. The floor of the room is littered with rubbish, and in the neighbouring rooms the cupboards have been broken into and overturned as though by men whose search had been conducted against unwilling occupants, and one thinks of the savagery displayed in the store-room, and shudders.

It may have been the influence of this latter thought, but the breeze which stirred in the nooks and crannies, and blew down the long dark corridors, seemed to be laden with sighs and strange, whisperings; and the listener hurried from the place, eager for the open air and the light of heaven, lest the spotted light of fear and horror and devilry, which his imagination had conjured up, should suddenly burst from their lurking places upon him. —Lieut. K. B. Sleath.

## BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

Satisfactory Figures from Japan.

Lieut Colonel John O. Somerville, Military Attache to H.B.M.'s Embassy in Tokyo, has written to the Kokusai News Agency:—

"With reference to a telegram received through the Kokusai-Renter service and published in the press, whereby it appears that a question was asked in Parliament by a Liberal Member, Mr. King, 'why large numbers of British subjects of military age were allowed to remain in Japan and were not made to join the Army,' I should be much obliged if you would give publicity to the following facts, for the accuracy of which I can vouch:—

"The number of British subjects resident in Japan who have (for the greater part at their own expense or with the help of the British community) gone home to join the forces since the outbreak of the war is 175.

"The number of those serving whose families are domiciled in Japan, but were elsewhere on the outbreak of war, is 93.

"In addition to these, the number who have registered themselves as willing to go if called on by His Majesty's Government is 325.

"The number of those in the two first categories who have been killed in action is 48.

"I venture to think that, when the small size of the British community in Japan and the length and expense of the journey home are considered, the above statistics in themselves form a sufficient reply to the question asked by the honourable member."

## FOREIGNERS IN JAPAN.

Rude Treatment Complained Of.

The treatment of some foreigners in Yokohama in connection with a motor-car accident is related in the *Japan Gazette*. The foreigners, whose names are not mentioned, were driving in a motor-car along Isesaki-cho when the madguard struck a sailor and knocked him down. Isesaki-cho, which is generally known among the foreigners as Theatre Street, owing to the large number of places of amusement situated in the thoroughfare, is, it may be noted, always very crowded, the narrow sidewalks being quite incapable of accommodating the foot traffic. The sailor, according to the story, disappeared in the crowd, so he was presumably not hurt, but for some unexplained reason the foreigners thought it necessary to go to the nearest police box, where the number of the car was given and the driver's name. The story here gets very confused, the police apparently wanting to take the foreigners somewhere in their motor-car, with the sailor, who had turned up again, clinging to the footboard. To this the foreigners objected as the car was too small. However what is more to the purpose is that the police seem to have failed to afford the foreigners any protection against the crowd which assembled, and which, to beguile the time, began to yell and spit at them. Finally the party arrived at the Isesaki-cho police station where one of the policemen is said to have pushed some of the party about in a rude manner. There is no doubt some reason for complaint; but the story would bear re-telling more clearly with the names of the foreigners, which, presumably, there is no reason for withholding.

To-Morrow's Flower Show.

In spite of the adverse season which growers have had to contend with, there is an exceptionally large entry for to-morrow's Show, to be held in the Botanical Gardens. The quality is of a surprisingly high order and there is every reason why the Show should be supported. The band of the 18th Infantry will attend. The prizes are to be given away at five o'clock by Mrs. Lockes, wife of this year's President.

## "TA'ALIM EL ALEMAN."

(By Alfred F. Ozanne)

"Ta'alim el Aleman" in the Turkish tongue signifies "the teaching of the Germans," and it was this phrase that the Turks employed in accounting for the horrors of the Armenian massacres from 1915 onwards. The authority for this statement is a German subject, Dr. Kartia Niepage, a Higher Grade Teacher in the German Technical School at Aleppo. His experiences at Aleppo during a period of nine months, from September 1915 to May 1916, inclusive, have been chronicled by him, and his pamphlet is probably the most scathing indictment of German Government methods ever written. Certainly it loses none of its value from the fact that its author is 'no disaffected Teuton, labouring under some real or imaginary grievance, but a patriotic subject of the Kaiser, occupying an official position in a country which he naively hopes, will be influenced solely by Germany "after the elimination of the French, English and Russians."

Dr. Martin Niepage returned to Aleppo in September 1915, after a 'three months' vacation at Beirut. He then heard, for the first time, that a new phase of Armenian massacres had begun, and that these massacres threatened to eclipse all the outrages perpetrated under Abd-ul-hamid. The new effort aimed at nothing short of the extermination of the whole Armenian race. Seizing upon a few instances of trifling provocation on the part of one or two individuals, the Turkish Government had branded the entire Armenian population in Asia Minor as dangerous spies, and had ordered the deportation of the Armenians en masse to the deserts of Arabia.

In Aleppo there are many caravanserais, and Dr. Niepage thought it worth his while to visit some of these and see things for himself. He tells us that the caravanserais were literally crowded, dead and dying Armenians who had been left behind by the convoys. In the immediate vicinity of the German Technical School there were four such caravanserais, in which seven or eight hundred Armenians were dying of starvation. "We teachers and our pupils had to pass them every day," he writes. Every time we went out we saw through the open windows their pitiful forms, emaciated and wrapped in rags. In the mornings our school children, on their way through the narrow street, had to push past the two-wheeled ox carts, on which every day from eight to ten rigid corpses, without coffin or shroud, were carried away, their arms and legs trailing out of the vehicle."

The worthy doctor was somewhat worried by this state of affairs. "Amid such surroundings," he asks, "how are we teachers to read German Fairy Stories to our children, or indeed, the story of the Good Samaritan in the Bible?" He therefore consulted with his colleagues, Dr. Graetzer and Frau Marie Spiecker, with the result that the trio drew up a lengthy report on the situation, for the information of the German Embassy at Constantinople.

This report may well be described as a heartrending document. Its authors draw their government's attention to the fact that out of convoys amounting to some three thousand Armenians which left the plateau, only three hundred survivors reached Aleppo. The reason for this was that the men had been slaughtered on the way, and the women and girls "with the exception of the old, the ugly and those who are still children" had been violated by the Turkish soldiery and carried away to harems in Turkish and Kurdish villages, where they were forced to accept Islam. The miserable remnant was subjected to slow death by hunger and thirst. Their daily ration consisted of a little meal sprinkled over the heads, the only effect of which was to procure starvation, even when the wretched slaves

were fording rivers they were not allowed to drink.

The writers of the report finally lay great stress on the fact that the Turkish community blames Germany alone for these outrages. "Turks and Arabs, alike shake their heads in disapproval, and do not conceal their tears when they see a convoy of exiles marching through the city, the Turkish soldiers using cudgels upon women in advanced pregnancy and upon dying people who can no longer drag themselves along. They cannot believe that their Government has ordered these atrocities, and they hold the Germans responsible for all such outrages. Germany being considered Turkey's schoolmaster in everything. Even the mullahs in the mosques say that it was not the Sublime Porte but the German officers who ordered the ill-treatment and destruction of the Armenians."

This report was sent by Dr. Niepage to the German Embassy at Constantinople. It was supplemented by some gruesome photographs displaying piles of corpses, among which starving children still alive were seen crawling about. Similar reports came from the German Consulates at Aleppo, Alexandretta and Mosul. The German Embassy at Constantinople took no notice whatever of these reports.

Meanwhile Dr. Niepage and his colleagues set to work in an attempt to alleviate the death agonies of the Armenian exiles. That they did their best is proved by the fact that six members of the German Technical School staff died from Spotted Typhus, acquired in these charnel-houses at Aleppo.

In his endeavour to shame the German Government into some sort of action, Dr. Niepage goes on to relate the experiences of those who had been in the other provinces. An engineer working on the Bagdad railway reported that he had seen corpses of violated women lying about naked in heaps on the railway embankment at Tell Abiad and Ras-el-ain. Another engineer states that he has seen "Turks tie Armenian men together, fire several volleys of small shot with howling pieces into the mass, and go off laughing while their victims slowly perished in frightful convulsions." The German Consul at Mosul related that on the road from Mosul to Aleppo he had seen children's hands lying hooked off in such numbers that one could have paved the road with them.

The total extermination of the Armenians is "obviously the aim of the Turkish Government. In May 1916 twenty thousand exiles, encamped at Ras-el-ain on the Bagdad railway, were slaughtered to the last one. Hundreds of thousands of deported women and children were left at that time on the borders of the Mesopotamian Desert, where for a season they tried to keep body and soul together by picking grain out of horse-droppings. In fact the German Consuls in Asia Minor have estimated that in the course of nine months over one million Armenians have been massacred by the Turkish soldiers.

The latest evidence to hand comes from Mr. Henry Biggs, an American Missionary at Kharpat, Asia Minor. His report is as recent as October 1917, and he fully corroborates all that Dr. Niepage has said. He asserts that by this time the Armenian population has been practically exterminated.

Did Germany order this gigantic slaughter? We can only make answer that on the testimony of the German officials who were on the spot three things are abundantly clear: first that the German Government was officially informed and kept fully posted as to the progress of these atrocities; secondly, that the German Government knew well that the Turkish people considered them to have been the originators of these outrages; and thirdly, that the German Government persistently ignored all communications on the subject of these massacres. In the eyes of her own subjects Germany is guilty of either criminal complicity or contemptible weakness: in the eyes of the Turks she is the instigator of these atrocities. What is the verdict of the civilized world?

## DIED UNDER ARREST.

Enquiry into Unusual Case.

An enquiry was held by Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, at the Magistrate's office, into the death of a Chinese fish market employee, who took place under rather unusual circumstances on February 12.

Mr. Leo D'Almeida appeared to represent the widow.

The jury was composed as follows:—Messrs. F. E. Hall, F. A. Perry, and S. A. Sepper.

His Worship, in outlining the case, said that the deceased was employed at Stall No. 28, Western Market. From the reports he had seen, it appeared that the deceased was arrested for street gambling, and that whilst on his way to the Police Station he had a heart attack and died. His relations, however, maintained that he was not gambling, but leaving the market as usual after business, with a bag of money. They allege that he was stopped by certain persons who demanded money from him. He resisted and was struck, and that, having a weak constitution, the excitement and strain accelerated his death.

Dr. Macfarlane spoke to having made a post-mortem examination. He found no external injuries, but the heart was in a very diseased condition. There was serious degeneration of the main artery from the heart. His opinion was that death was due to heart failure.

Questioned by Mr. D'Almeida, witness said that deceased might have lived for some time if there had been no excitement. Witness saw no signs of a blow over the heart. He was told there had been a struggle, and any excitement would possibly have accelerated death. Assuming that the man was unlawfully arrested, the excitement would, of course, have been likely to have caused death. It was possible for a man to be struck and show no bruises.

The constable who made the arrest said he saw a crowd of people near the new Western Market on the night in question. They were playing "fan tan," and as he approached they scattered. The deceased was picking up money from a piece of matting putting the money in the bag (produced). On witness going up to the deceased, the latter agreed to go to the station, witness putting him under arrest. When actually arrested the bag of money was in deceased's hand. As they were going to the station, the deceased tumbled down. Asked what was the matter, the deceased made no answer, and witness sent P. O. (C) 59 to get a ricksha. Deceased was alive then. He, with others, pushed the ricksha to the Central Station, but when they arrived the man was dead. Deceased did not resist, but witness thought it was necessary to take hold of deceased's collar.

The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

## LETTING A GODOWN.

Rent Claim in Summary Court.

A case was heard at the Summary Court this afternoon, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, in which Shin Yeh-him and Shin Yam-lun, sued the Exile Garage Co., for the sum of \$884 for the rent of a godown.

Mr. A. M. Preston appeared for plaintiff and defendants were represented by Mr. W. B. Hind.

The contention of the plaintiff is that he let the whole of the premises of defendants at a rent of \$240 a month. Defendants deny this, contending that they only rented the bottom floor and had nothing to do with the rest of the godown. They only occupied the ground floor, understanding that the rent was for \$140 and taxes. Defendants paid into Court \$504, being three months' rent and taxes at \$140.

One of the plaintiff's witnesses gave evidence to the effect that he had an interview with Mr. Ellis, the manager of the Exile Garage Company, his (witness's) elder brother told him the rent of the godown was \$240 a month, and that he would not let the godown out in portions. A tenant would have to take the whole premises. Mr. Ellis wanted to more in, but his brother said he had better not until he had considered whether or not he was prepared to rent the whole world? The case is proceeding.







# SAVE YOUR COUPONS

# "Embassy"

No. 77

CIGARETTES.

We have added to our list of Premiums the following shaving requisites and they are now obtainable with "EMBASSY" Coupons:—

**COLGATE'S**  
SHAVING STICK,  
CREAM or POWDER.

Redeemable for  
10 No. 1  
Coupons each

**WILLIAMS'**  
SHAVING STICK  
or CREAM  
**RAZOR BLADES**  
GILLETTE  
DURHAM DUPLEX  
or AUTO.

Redeemable for  
20 No. 1 Coupons  
for a pkt of 1/2 doz.

Send Coupons to:—  
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

## POST OFFICE.

The Parcel Post service to places in Szechwan Province is suspended until further notice.

In future mail for Hongkong with be closed at the General Post Office and at Sheung Wan Br. P. O. at 5 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, on other days as at present.

The Russian Post Office refuses to accept any further mails for transmission to Europe by the Trans-Siberian railway.

The London Post Office advises that all parcels (except those for prisoners of war) and all sample packets for Denmark, Holland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland will be stopped by the Military Censor unless posted under a War Office permit.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnanfu and Mengzi and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—  
Parcel not over 3 lbs. . . . 90 cents.  
Do. 7 lbs. . . . \$1.50  
Do. 11 lbs. . . . \$2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

## IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undervalued articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addresses) has been suspended.

**FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.**  
The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

## LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.  
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.  
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.  
Shatin, Shek Tin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.  
Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 a.m. Canton, Samshui and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Saturdays 6 p.m.; Sundays, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays 9 a.m.  
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.  
Famtau and Hainan.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.  
Shanghai.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

## FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.  
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.  
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.  
Shak K.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.  
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.  
Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.  
Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Saturdays; Sundays, 9 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

## WEATHER REPORT.

March 13, 12h 06m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased slightly at all reporting stations. The anticyclone remains stationary, and fresh monsoon will prevail along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.03 inch against an average of 4.4 inches.

## FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, fresh; cloudy, some rain.
2 Formosa (Taiwan)	N. winds, fresh.
3 South coast of China bet. 12° and 14° N. and 105° and 110° E.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China bet. 14° and 18° N. and 105° and 110° E.	The same as No. 1.

## China Coast Meteorological Register.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Weather
Vietnam	6a					
Namur	5a					
Hakodate						
Tokio						
Kobe						
Nagasaki						
Kyushu						
Oshima						
Naha						
Ishijima						
Bonin Is.						
Wharfedale	6a	30.30	30	77	nne	2 b
Hankow						
Shanghai						
Changhai						
Shanghai		30.30	41	94	nne	2 b
Guthrie		30.25	42	92	ne	2 b
Sharp P.		30.15	50	86	n	2 b
Amoy		30.03	58	81	ne	1 b
Sourabaya		30.10	58	85	ne	1 b
Taihou	5a	30.05	61	91	e	4 r
Taihu		30.14	59		ew	2 b
Taiwan		30.02	63		n	4 b
Koehun		30.00	64		n	4 b
Fuzhou		30.03	61		nne	2 b
Canton	6a	30.05	68	83	se	1 b
H'kong		30.01	59	83	e	4 b
Gap Rock		30.04			e	5 b
Macao		29.98	61	87	e	4 b
Wuchow	9a					
Pakhoi						
Holow						
Phu Lien	7a	29.97	63	94	ne	4 b
Tourane		29.93	68		e	6 b
O. St. J.		29.87	73		ene	7 b
Apatri						
Dagupan		29.84	70	92	ne	1 b
Manila		29.81	75	93	ne	2 b
Legaspi						
Calapan		29.80	73	94	ne	2 b
Iloilo						
Surigao						
Guam	4.30					
Laosuan	4.30	29.82	77	95	sw	2 b

## C. W. JEFFRIES—Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Mar. 13, 1918

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date.
	at 10 a.m.	at 10 a.m.	at 10 a.m.
Barometer	30.07	30.01	30.04
Temperature	62	59	63
Humidity	55	83	64
Wind Direction	E	E	S.E.
Force	4	4	2
Weather	c	c	c
E. in	0.00	0.00	0.00
Highest open air temperature on the day	64	64	64
Lowest open air temperature on the day	51	51	51

H.K. Observatory, Mar. 13, 1918.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

## TIDE TABLE.

From 11th Mar. to 17th Mar.

High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time
Mon. 11	11.31	11.31	11.31
Tues. 12	11.31	11.31	11.31
Wed. 13	11.31	11.31	11.31
Thurs. 14	11.31	11.31	11.31
Fri. 15	11.31	11.31	11.31
Sat. 16	11.31	11.31	11.31
Sun. 17	11.31	11.31	11.31

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

Programme for MARCH, 12, 13 & 14, 1918.

TO-NIGHT! 9.15 P.M. Performance. TO-NIGHT!

The Continuation of

"THE GREAT SECRET."

15th & 16th EPISODES.

ENTITLED:

"The Test of Death," and "The Crafty Hand."

PATHE'S GAZETTE

and

SCREAMING COMEDIES.

NOTE:

FRIDAY, 15th March, 1918.

"THE FATAL RING" with PEARL WHITE.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

## NOTICES.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE,  
HONGKONG.

WAR BONDS DRAWING

(IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES.)

TICKETS \$5 EACH, HONGKONG CURRENCY.

PRIZES:

If \$500,000 is available for distribution:—

WAR CHARITIES WILL RECEIVE. \$125,000

FIRST PRIZE . . . . . \$187,500

SECOND PRIZE . . . . . \$ 56,250

THIRD PRIZE . . . . . \$ 37,500

100 PRIZES OF \$1,000 TO \$50. \$ 93,750

TOTAL \$500,000

YOUR \$5 TICKET

MAY WIN YOU

ANY ONE OF ABOVE PRIZES.

TICKETS OBTAINABLE AT BANKS, CLUBS  
AND LEADING STORES.

## GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND SURVEYOR.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS:

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1918,

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

(For account of the concerned) 150 cases each 100 dozen White and Coloured Socks.

Terms—Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 15th March, 1918,

commencing at 11 a.m. at the Water front, (Tramway Terminus) Shauiwan

One Wooden Lighter  
Length 83'  
Breadth 21' 6"  
Depth 7' 6"

Capacity about 150 Tons.  
On view now.  
Terms—Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

## NOTICE.

G. R.  
1918-19.

SEALED Tenders will be received at the R. N. Hospital until 10 a.m. on the 10th March 1918, from persons desirous of supplying Beef, Cheese, Pure Cow's Milk, Aerated Waters, Ice, and other provisions and necessaries for the year ending 31st March, 1919.

Printed Forms of Tender and further particulars can be obtained at the R. N. Hospital.

The right to reject the lowest or any Tenders reserved.

G. A. DREAPER,  
Deputy Surgeon-General  
R. N. Hospital.  
Hongkong, 12th March, 1918.

## NOTICES.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING  
CO., LTD.

## NOTICE.

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY the 27th instant at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1918.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY  
LIMITED.

THE THIRTY SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of shareholders will be held at the Offices of the General Manager at NOON on WEDNESDAY the 27th instant to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1917, and the report of the General Managers.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th instant both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.  
Hongkong, 7th March, 1918.

## TIMROD'S

Gives Instant Relief

No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NASAL CATARRH, OR

ORDINARY COUGH.

—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply

unmatched.

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## ASAHI BEER.



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Sole Agents